The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

The Pekin Government and the Burlingame Treaty.

Important Statement from Ex-Minister Browne.

Ratification Deferred Until the Return of the Embassy.

Conspiracy to Blow up the Frigate Sabine at Cherbourg.

Singular Behavior of the English Prince at Tahiti.

THE CHINESE TREATIES.

J. Ross Browne Convinces the Government that the Chinese Government has Rejected the Treaties. Ratification Deferred Until the Return of the Embassy.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 29.—J. Ross BROWNE contradicts the statement sent to London, that the Chinese Government had rejected the Burlingame Treaty. He says its ratification is only deferred until the return of the Embassy.

MUTINY ON A MAN-OF-WAR.

Conspiracy to Blow Up the United States Frigate Sabine—The Plot Discovered by a Cabin Boy—Twenty-two Sailors in Irons—Seven Shots at the Yard-Arm.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—A desperate conspiracy was discovered on board the United States frigate Sabine, now lying in the port of Cherbourg. Some of the crew, to revenge themselves on their officers, attempted to blow up the powder magazine, and blow up the ship. They had proceeded so far as to light a fuse communicating with the magazine, when the plot was frustrated by a cabin boy, who discovered the burning fuse. It was found that twenty-two sailors were implicated in the plot, and they were put into irons. Seven have since been condemned to death, and hanged at the yard-arm.

HARVARD AND OXFORD.

Further Details of the Great Race—The Oxford Men Declare the Race Well Contested—Both Crews Heartily Praised—Comments of the London Press—General Impression that Oxford Must Now Row with Harvard on American Waters.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—A correspondent sketch of the race of yesterday says: The Oxfords pulled Barnes' Bridge only two lengths ahead. The Harvards having made a brilliant spurt before reaching the bridge, by which they gained about three-quarters of a length. The coxswain merely sprinkled water in LOWELL'S face. The judge says the Harvards were only half a length, clear water, in the rear at the finish.

After the race the two crews dined at Mortlake with Mr. PHILLIPS, who invited a large party to meet them. During the dinner, the Oxford men, in speeches, said the race was, if not the hardest, at least as hard as any they had ever contested, and praised the pluck and work of the Harvards.

The Harvards consider that their steering was rather out, making a possible difference of from half a length to a length. LOWELL was rather unwell, owing to over-straining.

The Harvards are well satisfied with their work and pleased with the arrangements, which prevented any difficulty during the race. The general opinion is that the race was thoroughly well contested. Great praise responds on all sides for each crew.

The Press generally expends columns on the race of yesterday.

The Times, reviewing the contest, says: "The inferiority of the Americans was in a most perceptible point—the steering. Their coxswain undoubtedly lost ground, but not enough to account for the distance between the boats at the end of the race. Until the Americans retrieve this defect, they must acknowledge that our style of rowing is the best. The Americans beat with perfectly fair play, and if the Englishmen go to America they will meet with similar treatment. May all our future international struggles be conducted in the same spirit; and whichever side wins may the vanquished have as little reason to feel regret for their defeat."

The News declares, if the Harvards did not command success, they deserved it, and hopes the American yachtsmen on the Atlantic may avenge the noble defeat of their countrymen.

The Star says: "The Americans will long remember the chivalric bearing of their opponents, who, though resolved to win, never forgot that the Harvards were foemen worthy of their cark. The strife between New and Old England on the river from which the Pilgrim Fathers started has a historic side, and appeals to the imagination of the youth of both countries. If New-England had won, the elder country would have shared in the triumph of its descendants. The Fates decided otherwise. We are sure that the Harvards would sooner be beaten by us than by any other nation on the globe."

The Telegraph says that the international boat race was as gallant and good a display of manhood as was ever witnessed in the history of rowing. The Americans have lost no honor. Good judges think more highly of the Americans than they did before the race. The Americans hoped for a good race, and they had it—fair and honest from the start to the finish.

The Post, in its comments says: "The excitement in regard to the race exceeded all expectation. The enthusiastic cheering of the Oxford crew was natural; but before and after the race the Americans received as hearty, thorough and well-deserved cheers. There could be no mistake in this. The Englishmen are so devoted to manly sports that they truly honor the pluck and determination of vanishing pluck an ardent as was witnessed yesterday. If the English row the Americans on their own waters they will meet a similar reception. The same blood animates both nations, and such rivalry is only productive of friendly feelings and tends to British statesmen that never should be permitted between nations so nearly allied. In this fight the race may be of more importance than a mere trial of individual skill, strength and endurance. The number of persons who witnessed the race is estimated at one million."

The Pall Mall Gazette this evening has the following remarks on the race: "To have beaten men whose place cannot be filled within 2,000 miles to measure oars with an English University; whose patience surmounted innumerable difficulties and disappointments in boat-building; whose endurance is almost unparalleled, is for Oxford one of of those happy triumphs in which there is peculiar honor to the victor without humiliation for the vanquished."

The Americans here are perfectly satisfied with respect to the conduct of the race. The general impression is that the Oxfords must now row the Harvards on their own waters next year.

GERMANY.

Meeting of Ten Thousand Persons to Resist—Adoption of Resolutions Favoring the Suppression of Convents—Protest by the Minority.

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—A meeting of 2,000 persons was held here this night to consider a series of resolutions favoring the suppression of convents and the expulsion of the Jesuits. After a long debate the resolutions were finally adopted, but a protest was made by the minority. The resolutions are not directed particularly against any confession of faith.

FRANCE.

Health of the Emperor Improving—Arrival of the Empress at Alsace—Movements of General Prim.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—The Journal Officiel announces that the health of the Emperor continues to improve, and his attack of rheumatism is nearly over.

The Empress has arrived at Alsace.

General Prim has gone to Vichy.

The woolen manufactory of VILLEMINOT, HUBN, ROCHET & CO., at Rheims, was destroyed by fire yesterday.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Release of Fenian Prisoners Projected—The Question to be Agitated in Parliament.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—It is rumored to-day that one of the first questions which will be brought up in the next session of Parliament will be the consideration of the unconditional release of the Fenians without exception. It is said in the face of the French amnesty, the Government is not disposed to offer any strong opposition if the subject is properly and influentially supported.

SPAIN.

Admiral Topete in Charge of the Colonies—Subsequent Statements of the Late Ministers.

MADRID, Aug. 28.—Admiral TOPETE will take charge temporarily of the Ministry of the Colonies. It is said that ZORILLA, on his death-bed, made important disclosures respecting the steward of the chests of the army, and navy in Cuba.

JAPAN.

Dispatches from Admiral Rowan—Interesting Details of the Siege of Hakodadi—The "Stonewall" Seizes the Ships for the Mikado—The Tycoon Still a Voluntary Prisoner—American Vessels in Mapping on Waters.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 29.—Dispatches to the Navy Department were received this morning from Rear-Admiral ROWAN, commanding the Asiatic Squadron, dated from the United States flagship Piscataqua, Yokohama, July 31.

In anticipation of the war in the northern part of Japan, as indicated in previous dispatches, the Iroquois, Lieutenant-Commander BRADFORD, had been ordered to Hakodadi to afford any protection to our Consul and any American interest that might be there. On arrival at that port she left the latter place, Lieutenant-Commander BRADFORD found ENOMOTO strongly intrenched and determined to resist any attack on the part of the Mikado's land and naval forces. As soon as the Mikado's troops had got in the neighborhood, it was determined to make a combined attack by land and sea. The leaders of both parties informed the Consuls and Commanders of ships-of-war that they would not be responsible for the safety of foreigners in Hakodadi, and requested them all to withdraw. The American Consul and his numerous family and connections sought protection on board the Iroquois. Rear-Admiral ROWAN dispatched the Oneida to Hakodadi, where she arrived in time to take an equal portion of the persons who sought our protection. The Iroquois, Commander LAW, followed, to remain if necessary; if not, to return and report the state of affairs. During the stage some good dashes were made by both sides. One of ENOMOTO'S ships was handled with ability, but the Stonewall was more than a match for a score like her. ENOMOTO having lost his navy, and having had his fort knocked down, by the Stonewall, surrendered to save a useless loss of life, and is now a prisoner in Yeddo. Commander WILLIAMS had an interview with the Commander-in-Chief of the successful forces, who told him that foreigners would be protected; whereupon he landed all the women and children, and sent the Aroostook to Nagasaki, as directed. The country is now at peace and likely to remain so. The Tycoon is a voluntary prisoner at his own castle; and his family, the most powerful and influential in the Empire, has been deprived of much of its income by order of the Mikado, at the instance, no doubt, of the Southern Princes who combined and deprived the Tycoon of almost the supreme power, which his family had held for hundreds of years.

The Japanese Government has advertised for proposals for the removal of Admiral ENOMOTO'S stricken fleet from the harbor of Hakodadi.

Rear-Admiral S. C. ROWAN, in a dispatch dated Yokohama, July 9, reports the disposition of the fleet as follows: The Sagaing Piscataqua arrived at Yokohama on the 31st of June; the Oneida and Idaho at Nagasaki; the Monocacy and Iroquois at Yokohama; the Ashuelot at Hiogo; the Aroostook at Hakodadi; the Manunoa at Foo-Choo, and the Unadilla at Hong-Kong.

TENNESSEE.

Republican Meeting in Nashville—Memorial to the People and Congress—The Late Election Denounced as Revolutionary.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 28.—The weather is dry and hot, the mercury indicating 96° at 2 o'clock this afternoon. There is only nine inches of water on Harpeth Shoals.

The Republican meeting reassembled to-day, Hon. JOHN TRIGGS in the chair. Resolutions were adopted calling upon Governor SENTER to convene an extra session of the old or existing Legislature for the purpose of taking action upon the Fifteenth Amendment, there being no question in the opinion of the meeting of the constitutionality of the election and validity of that body. These resolutions will be submitted to Governor SENTER immediately. A Committee of eighty-one from each Congressional District were appointed to prepare, and did prepare and report a memorial to the people of the State and to Congress, setting forth briefly and comprehensively a history of the late canvass and election, showing that stupendous frauds were perpetrated, and pronouncing the election a revolution under the forms of a popular election, and protesting against and denying its validity. The memorial covers about eighteen pages of foolscap, and will be published and circulated extensively throughout the State as soon as possible. The memorial does not ask for Congressional or Federal intervention.

BROWN UNIVERSITY.

Death from Burns—Commencement of Brown University.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 29.—Miss EMMA CARPENTER, daughter of Colonel H. B. CARPENTER, died on Saturday morning of burns received when her ball dress caught fire, Thursday night, as a hotel boy at Narragansett.

The Commencement at Brown University occurs on Wednesday next. An important meeting of the Alumni, to hear the report of the Committee appointed last year, will be held Tuesday afternoon. An oration and poem will be delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa on Tuesday morning.

PRINCE ARTHUR.

His Arrival at Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island—Brilliant Reception by the Authorities and People—Address of the Mayor and Response of the Prince.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., Aug. 29.—Prince ARTHUR, after a cordial reception at Pictou, was expected here at 5 o'clock, but did not arrive until 8 o'clock. It was quite dark, nevertheless, during which a large crowd awaited the arrival of the gunboat Duke. The Prince, with the corporation, proceeded in carriages through Queen-street under triumphal arches and flags, and followed by a crowd to the Government House, amid genuine enthusiasm. Mayor DESBRISAY introduced Recorder LAWSON, who read an address as follows:

"May it please your Highness, it is with the highest satisfaction that the Mayor and Common Council of Charlottetown hail your arrival at the capital of Prince Edward's Island. We rejoice in the opportunity of testifying to the son of the Queen sentiments of loyalty and devotion to Her Majesty's person, and respect and esteem for the illustrious family which pervade the hearts of her subjects in the City of Charlottetown. It is our happiness and pride that we live under the sway of a monarch whose eminent virtues, displayed in the exercise of her duties as Queen, wife and mother, have justly endeared her to her loving and faithful subjects in every quarter of the globe, and united to her the esteem, admiration and respect of the whole civilized world. We would remind your Highness that this island has the honor of bearing the name of your illustrious grandfather, who took interest in its welfare, and whose memory is gratefully perpetuated among us. We regret that the first visit of your Highness is limited, as we are confident that a more extended knowledge of the country and people would be productive of pleasure to your Highness and a gratification to the inhabitants. Whatever may be the dispensations of Providence in the future career of your Highness, we assure you we sincerely trust it may tend to your health and prosperity."

The Prince then replied:

"GENTLEMEN: I am deeply touched by the address just read. Your loyalty and attachment to Her Majesty's throne and person are well known to the Queen, and it will afford me the greatest of satisfaction to report to her the fresh proofs of your devotion, so unmistakably evinced by your reception of her son and by the eloquent words of your address. The deep interest Her Majesty takes in the welfare of her people in this portion of her dominions cannot be more clearly shown to you than by informing you that although my stay in this part of the world is of very short duration, it was her wish that I should not omit a visit to the Island of Prince Edward's. I pray you to accept my hearty thanks for the kind wishes for my welfare and the cordial welcome you have given me."

The assemblage then dispersed.

A reception and ball will be given in honor of the Prince on Monday.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

A Gunsmith in East St. Louis Murders his Wife and Commits Suicide—Estrangement the Cause of the Crime.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 29.—A most horrible murder and suicide was committed in East St. Louis yesterday morning. A man named CASPAR WALTZ attempted to kill his step-son, NICHOLAS LUTZ, by striking him on the head with a hatchet. But the weapon glanced and NICHOLAS escaped and ran for a policeman. When they returned they found Mrs. WALTZ lying on the floor with her head literally chopped to pieces. After committing this deed, WALTZ walked to the crossing of several railroad tracks near by, on one of which a coal train was approaching. When the locomotive and one car had passed him he flung himself across the rail between two cars, and the remainder of the train passed over his neck, completely cutting off his head. WALTZ was a hard drinker, and in the morning drank a pint of whisky before breakfast and procured another when his step-son remonstrated with him, which doubtless led to the assault, although it was not made until some hours later.

PACIFIC COAST.

Exciting Political Campaign in California—Excursion of Pioneers to the West—Unpleasant Behavior of the Duke of Edinburgh.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 29.—The political campaign in the State is exciting, the passage or defeat of the Fifteenth Amendment by the next Legislature being the great object in the contest. United States Senators YATES and KELLOGG, Republicans, and HENDRICKS and THURMAN, Democrats, and several members of the House, are taking part in the campaign.

CHOY CHEW and SING MAH have returned, and express gratification at the receptions in the Eastern cities.

Vice-President COLFAX is detained at Yo Semite in consequence of indisposition of Mrs. COLFAX.

One hundred and sixty pioneers have signified their intention of joining the proposed excursion East. Invitations from Omaha, Chicago, Pittsburg, Philadelphia and New-York, to entertain them, have been accepted.

A whirlwind at Hamilton, White Pine, yesterday, destroyed two buildings and seriously injured several persons.

Correspondence from Tahiti gives accounts of the splendid reception to the Duke of EDINBURGH, but his incontinuous behavior toward the French authorities and the officers of the United States steamer Kearsarge provoked the indignation of even the English residents.

Fatal Casualties in Worcester.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 29.—JAMES MULVANEY was killed by being run over by the cars at Auburn, yesterday morning. His head and one arm were cut off.

While CORNELIUS BUCKLEY was sitting in his doorway in this city, this evening, he was dangerously wounded by a stone thrown by JOHN FLEMING, which struck him on the head, fracturing his skull.

Attempted Suicide in Boston.

BOSTON, Aug. 29.—A respectable appearing young woman named MARGARET FIKE, who came here from New-York in search of her truant husband, attempted to commit suicide, yesterday afternoon, by taking a dose of morphine. Having no friends here to care for her, she was sent to the City Hospital, and at last accounts it was thought she would recover from the effects of the poison.

Arrival of Carl Schurz in San Francisco—The Congressional Retrenchment Committee.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 29.—CARL SCHURZ arrived here last night, and received an enthusiastic welcome from the German population, who turned out en masse.

The Congressional Retrenchment Committee has arrived here.

Movements of President Grant—His Return to Washington.

SARATOGA, Aug. 29.—The President leaves for Washington Monday morning, but his family will remain here. The President will return during the latter part of the week to stay till the middle of September. He intends visiting Union next week for a day or two, returning here to attend the county fair on the 8th, 9th and 10th.

Lay Delegation in the Methodist Church.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Aug. 29.—The vote on the subject of lay delegation, taken in the East Genesee Conference yesterday, resulted in 138 yeas to 37 nays—being 43 more than the constitutional number required. The Conference is now in session at Phelps, Ontario County. The next annual session of the Conference is to be held in Elmira.

Destructive Fire in Boston—The Loss $200,000.

BOSTON, Aug. 29.—A fire broke out this morning in the building No. 26 Chatham-street, occupied by the National Chemical Company and by the proprietors of the Boston Shipping List as a composing and press room; also by BERNARD CARR, job printer; CHARLES G. MARKS, S. P. PROCTOR and others.

The fire is supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion of some chemicals. The stock of chemicals and the press and printing material of the Shipping List were both destroyed. The losses in the aggregate will be about $50,000, on which in most instances there are full insurances.

Escape of Prisoners at Hampton, Va.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 29.—Two negro prisoners broke jail at Hampton last night. One, named JOHN BAILEY, was sentenced six years to the Penitentiary, and the other, JOHN WILSON, had three indictments against him for robbery.

Arrival of the Idaho and City of Brooklyn.

The steamships Idaho, from Liverpool Aug. 18, and Queenstown Aug. 19, and the City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool Aug. 20, reached this port late last evening.

THE MISSOURI RIVER.

A Correct Statement of Distances—Old Figures Set Aside.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Aug. 27.

The name and position of the gentleman furnishing the following letter and table will be accepted as a sufficient guarantee of the correctness of the figures given, and good authority for discarding the badly-mixed ideas which Missouri River pilots and others have been under as to the distances separating points on the Missouri, since the earliest discovery of that important stream. If the survey should be carried on to the headwaters, we might be able to show that the tortuous channel to Fort Benton measured something less than two thousand five hundred miles, instead of the imaginary three thousand and two-and-twelve, which many believed they were traveling when on a steamer bound from St. Louis to the chosen landing of the Rocky Mountain steamers.

The old tables put in contact with the result of scientific exploration look considerably out of balance, we are shown that Sioux City is but 840 instead of 1,400 miles; Omaha, 580 instead of 885; St. Joseph, 347 instead of 470, and so on. St. Charles is forty-five miles only, in place of forty-eight—a journey of three days. Jefferson City, Washington, Hermann and Portland are further away than they were supposed to be. Then come Arrow Rock, Lexington and Kansas City, all nearer than reported, and Leavenworth is actually fifty miles nearer St. Louis by river than the old tables show. Atchison is only 501 miles instead of 600; Brownsville 534 instead of 641, &c.

Altogether, this new table is a valuable contribution to river men and the public generally, and Mr. NICHOLSON'S work will be highly appreciated, and its author remembered with kindly feelings.

U. S. STEAMER OCTAVIA, }
ST. LOUIS, MO., Aug. 20, 1869. }

Hon. Missouri Democrat.

The following is a correct table of distances on the Missouri River, from St. Louis to Sioux City, as I have carefully taken them from the charts I have made of the river, and shows the distances on the channel of May and June, 1869, with great reliability. Very respectfully,

GEO. R. NICHOLSON,
Asst U. S. Engineer.

FROM ST. LOUIS TO

Mouth of Missouri	19	Pleasure City	1,169
Blackburn	27	Fort Leavenworth	1,189
Hermann Ferry	47	Weston	1,205
Gasconade	61	Kansas	1,220
St. Charles	48	Kickapoo	1,240
Portland	61	Parkville	1,255
Cedarville Landing	74	Fort Williams	1,265
Danville	85	Platte	1,280
Montgomery	97	Peoria	1,290
Augusta	61	Hamilton	1,304
Gentry Farm	71	Geary City	1,314
Washington	81	Palermo	1,324
Granby	91	St. Joseph	1,340
Granby Landing	101	Blacksburg	1,350
Franklin	111	Amanda	1,360
Rocheport	121	Dallas	1,370
Rocheport	131	Omaha	1,380
Cedar	141	Omaha	1,390
Cedar	151	Omaha	1,400
Cooper's Mills	161	Omaha	1,410
Big Muddy River	171	Omaha	1,420
Big Muddy River	181	Omaha	1,430
Big Muddy River	191	Omaha	1,440
Big Muddy River	201	Omaha	1,450
Big Muddy River	211	Omaha	1,460
Big Muddy River	221	Omaha	1,470
Big Muddy River	231	Omaha	1,480
Big Muddy River	241	Omaha	1,490
Big Muddy River	251	Omaha	1,500
Big Muddy River	261	Omaha	1,510
Big Muddy River	271	Omaha	1,520
Big Muddy River	281	Omaha	1,530
Big Muddy River	291	Omaha	1,540
Big Muddy River	301	Omaha	1,550
Big Muddy River	311	Omaha	1,560
Big Muddy River	321	Omaha	1,570
Big Muddy River	331	Omaha	1,580
Big Muddy River	341	Omaha	1,590
Big Muddy River	351	Omaha	1,600
Big Muddy River	361	Omaha	1,610
Big Muddy River	371	Omaha	1,620
Big Muddy River	381	Omaha	1,630
Big Muddy River	391	Omaha	1,640
Big Muddy River	401	Omaha	1,650
Big Muddy River	411	Omaha	1,660
Big Muddy River	421	Omaha	1,670
Big Muddy River	431	Omaha	1,680
Big Muddy River	441	Omaha	1,690
Big Muddy River	451	Omaha	1,700
Big Muddy River	461	Omaha	1,710
Big Muddy River	471	Omaha	1,720
Big Muddy River	481	Omaha	1,730
Big Muddy River	491	Omaha	1,740
Big Muddy River	501	Omaha	1,750
Big Muddy River	511	Omaha	1,760
Big Muddy River	521	Omaha	1,770
Big Muddy River	531	Omaha	1,780
Big Muddy River	541	Omaha	1,790
Big Muddy River	551	Omaha	1,800
Big Muddy River	561	Omaha	1,810
Big Muddy River	571	Omaha	1,820
Big Muddy River	581	Omaha	1,830
Big Muddy River	591	Omaha	1,840
Big Muddy River	601	Omaha	1,850
Big Muddy River	611	Omaha	1,860
Big Muddy River	621	Omaha	1,870
Big Muddy River	631	Omaha	1,880
Big Muddy River	641	Omaha	1,890
Big Muddy River	651	Omaha	1,900
Big Muddy River	661	Omaha	1,910
Big Muddy River	671	Omaha	1,920
Big Muddy River	681	Omaha	1,930
Big Muddy River	691	Omaha	1,940
Big Muddy River	701	Omaha	1,950
Big Muddy River	711	Omaha	1,960
Big Muddy River	721	Omaha	1,970
Big Muddy River	731	Omaha	1,980
Big Muddy River	741	Omaha	1,990
Big Muddy River	751	Omaha	2,000
Big Muddy River	761	Omaha	2,010
Big Muddy River	771	Omaha	2,020
Big Muddy River	781	Omaha	2,030
Big Muddy River	791	Omaha	2,040
Big Muddy River	801	Omaha	2,050
Big Muddy River	811	Omaha	2,060
Big Muddy River	821	Omaha	2,070
Big Muddy River	831	Omaha	2,080
Big Muddy River	841	Omaha	2,090
Big Muddy River	851	Omaha	2,100
Big Muddy River	861	Omaha	2,110
Big Muddy River	871	Omaha	2,120
Big Muddy River	881	Omaha	2,130
Big Muddy River	891	Omaha	2,140
Big Muddy River	901	Omaha	2,150
Big Muddy River	911	Omaha	2,160
Big Muddy River	921	Omaha	2,170
Big Muddy River	931	Omaha	2,180
Big Muddy River	941	Omaha	2,190
Big Muddy River	951	Omaha	2,200
Big Muddy River	961	Omaha	2,210
Big Muddy River	971	Omaha	2,220
Big Muddy River	981	Omaha	2,230
Big Muddy River	991	Omaha	2,240
Big Muddy River	1,001	Omaha	2,250
Big Muddy River	1,011	Omaha	2,260
Big Muddy River	1,021	Omaha	2,270
Big Muddy River	1,031	Omaha	2,280
Big Muddy River	1,041	Omaha	2,290
Big Muddy River	1,051	Omaha	2,300
Big Muddy River	1,061	Omaha	2,310
Big Muddy River	1,071	Omaha	2,320
Big Muddy River	1,081	Omaha	2,330
Big Muddy River	1,091	Omaha	2,340
Big Muddy River	1,101	Omaha	2,350
Big Muddy River	1,111	Omaha	2,360
Big Muddy River	1,121	Omaha	2,370
Big Muddy River	1,131	Omaha	2,380
Big Muddy River	1,141	Omaha	2,390
Big Muddy River	1,151	Omaha	2,400
Big Muddy River	1,161	Omaha	2,410
Big Muddy River	1,171	Omaha	2,420
Big Muddy River	1,181	Omaha	2,430
Big Muddy River	1,191	Omaha	2,440
Big Muddy River	1,201	Omaha	2,450
Big Muddy River	1,211	Omaha	2,460
Big Muddy River	1,221	Omaha	2,470
Big Muddy River	1,231	Omaha	2,480
Big Muddy River	1,241	Omaha	2,490
Big Muddy River	1,251	Omaha	2,500
Big Muddy River	1,261	Omaha	2,510
Big Muddy River	1,271	Omaha	2,520
Big Muddy River	1,281	Omaha	2,530
Big Muddy River	1,291	Omaha	2,540
Big Muddy River	1,301	Omaha	2,550
Big Muddy River	1,311	Omaha	2,560
Big Muddy River	1,321	Omaha	2,570
Big Muddy River	1,331	Omaha	2,580
Big Muddy River	1,341	Omaha	2,590
Big Muddy River	1,351	Omaha	2,600
Big Muddy River	1,361	Omaha	2,610
Big Muddy River	1,371	Omaha	2,620
Big Muddy River	1,381	Omaha	2,630
Big Muddy River	1,391	Omaha	2,640
Big Muddy River	1,401	Omaha	2,650
Big Muddy River	1,411	Omaha	2,660
Big Muddy River	1,421	Omaha	2,670
Big Muddy River	1,431	Omaha	2,680
Big Muddy River	1,441	Omaha	2,690
Big Muddy River	1,451	Omaha	2,700
Big Muddy River	1,461	Omaha	2,710
Big Muddy River	1,471	Omaha	2,720
Big Muddy River	1,481	Omaha	2,730
Big Muddy River	1,491	Omaha	2,740
Big Muddy River	1,501	Omaha	2,750
Big Muddy River	1,511	Omaha	2,760
Big Muddy River	1,521	Omaha	2,770
Big Muddy River	1,531	Omaha	2,780
Big Muddy River	1,541	Omaha	2,790
Big Muddy River	1,551	Omaha	2,800
Big Muddy River	1,561	Omaha	2,810
Big Muddy River	1,571	Omaha	2,820
Big Muddy River	1,581	Omaha	2,830
Big Muddy River	1,591	Omaha	2,840
Big Muddy River	1,601	Omaha	2,850
Big Muddy River	1,611	Omaha	2,860
Big Muddy River	1,621	Omaha	2,870
Big Muddy River	1,631	Omaha	2,880
Big Muddy River	1,641	Omaha	2,890
Big Muddy River	1,651	Omaha	2,900
Big Muddy River	1,661	Omaha	2,910
Big Muddy River	1,671	Omaha	2,920
Big Muddy River	1,681	Omaha	2,930
Big Muddy River	1,691	Omaha	2,940
Big Muddy River	1,701	Omaha	2,950
Big Muddy River	1,711	Omaha	2,960
Big Muddy River	1,721	Omaha	2,970
Big Muddy River	1,731	Omaha	2,980
Big Muddy River	1,741	Omaha	2,990
Big Muddy River	1,751	Omaha	3,000
Big Muddy River	1,761	Omaha	3,010
Big Muddy River	1,771	Omaha	3,020
Big Muddy River	1,781	Omaha	3,030
Big Muddy River	1,791	Omaha	3,040
Big Muddy River	1,801	Omaha	3,050
Big Muddy River	1,811	Omaha	3,060
Big Muddy River	1,821	Omaha	3,070
Big Muddy River	1,831	Omaha	3,080
Big Muddy River	1,841	Omaha	3,090
Big Muddy River	1,851	Omaha	3,100
Big Muddy River	1,861	Omaha	3,110
Big Muddy River	1,871	Omaha	3,120
Big Muddy River	1,881	Omaha	3,130
Big Muddy River	1,891	Omaha	3,140
Big Muddy River	1,901	Omaha	3,150
Big Muddy River	1,911	Omaha	3,160
Big Muddy River	1,921	Omaha	3,170
Big Muddy River	1,931	Omaha	3,180
Big Muddy River	1,941	Omaha	3,190
Big Muddy River	1,951	Omaha	3,200
Big Muddy River	1,961	Omaha	3,210
Big Muddy River	1,971	Omaha	3,220
Big Muddy River	1,981	Omaha	3,230
Big Muddy River	1,991	Omaha	3,240
Big Muddy River	2,001	Omaha	3,250
Big Muddy River	2,011	Omaha	3,260
Big Muddy River	2,021	Omaha	3,270
Big Muddy River	2,031	Omaha	3,280
Big Muddy River	2,041	Omaha	3,290
Big Muddy River	2,051	Omaha	3,300
Big Muddy River	2,061	Omaha	3,310
Big Muddy River	2,071	Omaha	3,320
Big Muddy River	2,081	Omaha	3,330
Big Muddy River	2,091	Omaha	3,340
Big Muddy River	2,101	Omaha	3,350
Big Muddy River	2,111	Omaha	3,360
Big Muddy River	2,121	Omaha	3,370
Big Muddy River	2,131	Omaha	3,380
Big Muddy River	2,141	Omaha	3,390
Big Muddy River	2,151	Omaha	3,400
Big Muddy River	2,161	Omaha	3,410
Big Muddy River	2,171	Omaha	3,420
Big Muddy River	2,181	Omaha	3,430
Big Muddy River	2,191	Omaha	3,440
Big Muddy River	2,201	Omaha	3,450
Big Muddy River	2,211	Omaha	3,460
Big Muddy River	2,221	Omaha	3,470
Big Muddy River	2,231	Omaha	3,480
Big Muddy River	2,241	Omaha	3,490
Big Muddy River	2,251	Omaha	3,500
Big Muddy River	2,261	Omaha	3,510
Big Muddy River	2,271	Omaha	3,520
Big Muddy River	2,281	Omaha	3,530
Big Muddy River	2,291	Omaha	3,540
Big Muddy River	2,301	Omaha	3,550
Big Muddy River	2,311	Omaha	3,560
Big Muddy River	2,321	Omaha	3,570
Big Muddy River	2,331	Omaha	3,580
Big Muddy River	2,341	Omaha	3,590
Big Muddy River	2,351	Omaha	3,600
Big Muddy River	2,361	Omaha	3,610
Big Muddy River	2,371	Omaha	3,620
Big Muddy River	2,381	Omaha	3,630
Big Muddy River	2,391	Omaha	3,640
Big Muddy River	2,401	Omaha	3,650
Big Muddy River	2,411	Omaha	3,660
Big Muddy River	2,421	Omaha	3,670
Big Muddy River	2,431	Omaha	3,680
Big Muddy River	2,441	Omaha	3,690
Big Muddy River	2,451	Omaha	3,700
Big Muddy River	2,461	Omaha	3,710
Big Muddy River	2,471	Omaha	3,720
Big Muddy River	2,481	Omaha	3,730
Big Muddy River	2,491	Omaha	3,740
Big Muddy River	2,501	Omaha	3,750
Big Muddy River	2,511	Omaha	3,760
Big Muddy River	2,521	Omaha	3,770
Big Muddy River	2,531	Omaha	3,780
Big Muddy River	2,541	Omaha	3,790
Big Muddy River	2,551	Omaha	3,800
Big Muddy River	2,561	Omaha	3,810
Big Muddy River	2,571	Omaha	3,820
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Big Muddy River	2,771	Omaha	4,020
Big Muddy River	2,781	Omaha	4,030
Big Muddy River	2,791	Omaha	4,040
Big Muddy River	2,801	Omaha	4,050
Big Muddy River	2,811	Omaha	4,060
Big Muddy River	2,821	Omaha	4,070
Big Muddy River	2,831	Omaha	4,080
Big Muddy River	2,841	Omaha	4,090
Big Muddy River	2,851	Omaha	4,100
Big Muddy River	2,861	Omaha	4,110
Big Muddy River	2,871	Oma

MEXICO.

General and Annexation—The Causes of the Rebellion—Prospects of the Present Administration—A Mexican Opinion—Treachery—A Mexican Opinion of Reconstruction—Freedmen's Bureau—Emancipation—A Mexican Opinion of Mexicans—The Future.

MEXICO, Thursday, Aug. 12, 1869.

From Our Own Correspondent.

The great question which renders unusual the situation of Mexican politicians is the attempt of the Republican party to reconstruct the United States. The following dispatch was received by the Minister of War in the City of Mexico, and, strangely enough, the great majority of Mexicans, and the foreign journals and papers such as Punch, and foreign journals of high character, are strongly opposed to the course which Lerdo's more immediate retainers have taken. The translation of a letter written by Gen. Grant, which was published in the Diario Oficial, is given in full below, and is the first official publication of the kind which has appeared in the Mexican papers. The following is a dispatch from Gen. Lerdo, which says: "The pronunciado forces in Tamaulipas have been defeated by the Minister of War in the City of Mexico, and, strangely enough, the great majority of Mexicans, and the foreign journals and papers such as Punch, and foreign journals of high character, are strongly opposed to the course which Lerdo's more immediate retainers have taken. The following dispatch was received

CALIFORNIA SUMMER RESORTS

What They Are—How to Reach Them—The Cost of Travel.

Californians boast that their State offers attractions for travelers and pleasure-seekers not equaled anywhere on this continent. The Pacific Railway has brought this section of the country within a week's ride of the East. We are told that the journey can be made with comfort in superb cars. Before long travelers will pass over it for the mere sake of a ride across the continent. Once upon the other side, however, and the temptation to visit the great natural wonders on that coast will be irresistible. Therefore what these Pacific attractions are and how to reach them is here told briefly for the benefit of "Summer resorters:"

THE YOSEMITE VALLEY.

By far the grandest piece of nature on the Pacific coast is the Valley of the Yosemite. Travelers tell that there is nothing to surpass it the world over, and that no word-description can do it justice. This vale lies in the Sierra range, and is distant not 250 miles east from San Francisco. The first time a white man ever entered it was in 1850, and ten years more passed before it attracted general attention. Until recently it has not been easy of access to visitors, and even now the journey is somewhat hard; but no one thinks of weariness when once at the valley. The route from San Francisco for excursionists is by way of Stockton, a city 130 miles due east. Steamers leave the former place every day at 4 P. M., run through San Francisco Bay, San Joaquin River and Mormon Slough, reaching Stockton at 9 o'clock the next morning. This ride for a single person costs about $4 in gold. At 6 A. M. stages start for Mariposa, a place one hundred miles in a southwesterly direction, which they reach at 11 o'clock the following morning, stopping over night at Hornitos. Stage fare $10, and $2 for the night's rest. Yosemite now is only forty-three miles off, but cannot be reached except by saddle-horses, and two days more are required for the trip. Martyrdom furnishes the necessary antidote at $6, and a guide at $6 a day, whose board must be paid while in the valley. Tourists camp out in the woods over night without tents, as none are needed. The second day the horses bring their riders to Inspiration Point, and the whole magnificence of the Yosemite breaks upon the view. Down in the valley is a public house, where the excursionist can remain any length of time at $6 a day. This is called the Mariposa route, besides which there are Hardin's and the Coulterville routes. Hardin's is shorter and cheaper, but not as easy as the others in accommodations. The round trip from San Francisco to the valley for a single person, remaining three days, can be made at a cost of $60 by the old routes and $40 by the new.

Whatever Eastern pleasure-seekers who flock in the fashionable watering places along our Atlantic coast might think of a Yosemite excursion, with its stage and horse travel, for a Summer trip, it is certain that no one ever made it to return disappointed. The valley is ten miles long and three wide. Its sides are granite walls from 2,000 to 4,500 feet high, or nine times higher than the Hudson Palisades. Great domes and pyramids rise above the deep hollow, at the bottom of which is a little lake and stream. A small river, seventy feet wide, tumbles over on one side of the immense height, coming down in three falls of 1,900, 350 and 400 feet. In the valley are rocks and bits of scenery of rare beauty, contrasting almost strangely with the solemn grandeur of the surrounding walls and peaks. The spot is more than a place for Summer resort; it is one of the wonders of the natural creation, and is destined to be visited by thousands of people from all parts of the country when more Pacific railways are laid.

THE BIG TREES.

Next to the wonderful valley, the groves of giant trees in California are worth a journey to see. There are three of these, the most noted being the Calaveras grove, in the county of that name. It is reached by way of Stockton, from where a stage ride of sixty-one miles takes one east to "Murphy's." From this place to the trees is a distance of eleven miles. Part of the road is over hot plains and foot-hills, and part by a clear stream, through shady woods of pine and oak. At the grove is a good hotel which charges $3 per day. The trees are of mammoth size and are great curiosities. In height they are from 150 to 327 feet, diameter 10 to 40 feet, and there are ninety-two of them. Some idea of their size may be had from a comparison of them with Trinity Church steeple, above which the tallest tree would tower full sixty feet. Their age is supposed to be from 2,000 to 3,000 years. The cost of a trip to this grove, from San Francisco and return, is about $60 in gold. There is another grove six miles from Mariposa, on the Yosemite route, which is considered as attractive as the one in Calaveras County. It contains 270 trees, the largest being thirty-four feet in diameter. By branching off for a day, the tourist can see these trees on his way to the valley. A smaller grove of twenty-four trees, the largest of which is thirty-six feet in diameter, is to be seen on Hardin's route. It is called the Tuolumne grove.

MOUNT DIABLO AND LAKE TAHOE.

Among the resorts nearer to San Francisco is Mount Diablo, forty miles away to the southeast. The view from its summit is superior to any in the State, and includes all the country and towns around San Francisco, the Golden Gate, the valley of the Sacramento, and the mountain peaks of the coast range and Sierra Nevada. The trail to the top of Diablo is eight miles long, and just dangerous enough in some places to make the ascent exciting. Its summit is 3,876 feet above the sea. The expense of the trip, which takes forty-eight hours, is $20 if, without a guide. Lake Tahoe is at a greater distance, but is becoming a very popular place of resort. It lies in the State of Nevada, seventy miles beyond the Calaveras trees. The climate there during the hot months is delightful, and the water of the lake is exceedingly pure, while the scenery is varied and beautiful. Fishing and sailing can be enjoyed. If any one wishes to spend but two days at Lake Tahoe, the cost of the round trip from San Francisco would be about $60.

THE GEYSERS AND OTHER SPRINGS.

The Geysers cannot be passed over in this sketch, as they are among the wonders that California boasts of. For a rarity, part of the journey to them is made by the cars. They are something like sixty miles north from San Francisco, and are resorted to for their medicinal qualities. Hundreds of springs of all kinds, colors and temperatures are to be seen in that vicinity, with immense deposits of sulphur, alum, magnesia, epsom salts and other minerals. "The puffing and roaring of the steam which issues from every crevice in the rocks, and rushes with great violence from 'Steamboat Springs,' the dashing and surging of black boiling water in the unfathomable depths of the 'Witches' Caldron,' and the sulphurous fumes which fill the air, produce an indescribable effect on the beholder." Expense of trip, $40. The White Sulphur Springs are a favorite resort for families from the city.

For an ocean resort, Santa Cruz to the south enjoys the best reputation. Other Summer spots are the Warren Springs of Alameda County, San Raphael and Mount Tamalpais, Congress Springs and Donner Lake.

If the tourist wishes to extend his travels, distant "resorts" are not wanting. There is Sitka, 1,660 miles from San Francisco, which can be reached by steamer in nine and a half days at an expense of $100. From that point he can roam over our new possession at pleasure. Or possibly Mormondom may be an attraction to him, in which case the Central Pacific Railway will take him 90 miles to Ogden in two days, and a stage a few miles further to Salt Lake City, for $40. The volcanoes of the Sandwich Islands are but 2,300 miles away, a twelve days' trip for $90, and by spending thirty-nine days on the Pacific, the Celestials of Hong Kong, 5,300 miles westward, can be visited at an expense of $700, including a return ticket.

Thus it will be seen that the coming people of the Pacific States are not to be deprived of Summer enjoyment for lack of resorts and watering places to go to. Nature has provided them abundantly, including "magnificent distances," which doubtless render them all the more attractive, and railroads in time will make them accessible. In California and the other States the stage is still indispensable. BANCROFT'S new *Pacific Guide* book, a San Francisco publication similar to *Appleton's Railway Guide*, contains an index of 210 routes on that coast, of which eight are trails and wagon roads, sixteen railroads, forty-one steamer lines, and 141 stage coach routes.

The Pacific Cablebuoy—The Enormous Temperature.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Aug. 18.

The Pacific fisheries are steadily growing in importance. The fleet after codfish this year numbers about twenty vessels, ranging from 60 to 400 or 500 tons each, and all owned in this city, and more vessels have been ordered from New-England. The catch has not been so large this year as in former seasons, but more deep-sea banks are to be anticipated, and so far the business has been less precarious in the Pacific than in the Atlantic, while there will always be fewer fishing fleets seeme. The increased cost of certain articles used in the business will lessen its profits this year. Salt, in particular, has come up from $6 per ton to $16 a ton. But parties interested are confident that the Pacific codfishery is bound to increase greatly in importance, and look for more certainty or uniformity in the profits when it shall have been better systematized and understood. A catch this year is regarded as favorable to the permanent good of the business. The easy success of the initial efforts began an overweening confidence, and caused a neglect of ordinary precautions.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 28, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$20,500 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	122½	50 Adams Ex.	95½
50,000 U. S. 1-20 C., '64	122¾	500 Am. Mail Co.	16½
50,000 U. S. 1-20 C., '64	122¾	50 do.	bot. cash 95½
87,000 U. S. 1-20 C., '67	123¼	100 Boston R.	95½
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	123¼	100 Reading R.	95½
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68	123¼	200 do.	95½
11,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	111¾	100 Mich. S. R.	95½
15,000 Tenn. 6s, n. s.	80	100 Cleve. & P. R.	95½
5,000 do.	80	40 Panama R.	95½
5,000 do.	80	100 Mich. S. R.	95½
5,000 do.	80	100 Cleve. & P. R.	95½
5,000 W. Va. 6s, n. s.	77	100 Ohio & Mis. R.	95½
10,000 do.	77	100 do.	95½
5,000 Va. 6s, n. s.	77	50 Mar. & Pa.	95½
5,000 do.	77		

SECOND BOARD—12 M.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	122½	100 Reading	95½
10,000 Tenn. 6s, n. s.	80	100 do.	95½
1,000 Cal., C. & Ind. C.	7	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	85½
5,000 do.	7	100 do.	85½
5,000 Gold Rock 2d M.	20	200 Mil. & P. du C.	65½
100 Canton Co.	59	100 N. J. Cen.	95½
50 Pacific R.	95½	100 do.	95½
10 Am. M. Ex.	95½	100 Mich. S. R.	95½
100 do.	bot. cash 95½	200 Ohio & Mis. R.	95½
200 Harlem R.	137		

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	122½	200 L. Shore & Mich.	104½
10,000 Mo. St. 6s	95½	100 do.	104½
100 Mariposa	7½	100 do.	104½
100 Pacific Mail	97½	100 Ohio & Miss.	24½
100 Reading R.	95½	100 C. & N. W. Pf.	85½
600 Reading	95½		

MONDAY, Aug. 30—A. M.

The Trade of the City in the general markets last week was quite large in Foreign Goods and Domestic Exports, and fairly active in the line of Domestic Commission Goods, (chiefly Cotton fabrics,) although this department of business is somewhat affected by the downward turn in Cotton at Liverpool and the close approach of the new crop receipts, which are currently estimated as likely to reach three millions of bales, and some few authorities, on the almost uniform favorable accounts from the South, go as high as 3,200,000 bales. It must be borne in mind, however, that such extreme opinions proved 300,000 or 400,000 bales out of the way last season, and the more general belief at present is that the extent of planting in the Spring, admitting a favorable picking season this Fall, will scarcely justify more than 2,000,000 as a safe calculation. The crop weather in Great Britain, through the past week, was reported fine, and some export orders on the New-York market for Grain and Flour have been reduced in their limits as to price. A fine crop of Wheat and Corn in the East of Europe is also reported as certain. These statements rather qualify the satisfaction derived from the Domestic Produce clearances from this port, last week, of $5,561,000 value, though we look for no immediate serious falling off unless the Western holders of Grain refuse to meet the reduced Export limits, which in any event is not likely to be general in the face of another great harvest West and South. The Imports of Foreign Merchandise for the week reach seven millions of dollars, and Customs Duties were paid upon about the same amount, preliminary to placing the Goods in market. The Foreign Dry Goods trade is looking fair, though said to be backward from several important sections of the country. The Customs in August at New-York are to the close of the fourth week $12,485,000 Gold, with the receipts of two business days (to-day and to-morrow) to be added. The whole receipts last year were $12,268,000.

In the Wall-street markets Gold advanced nearly as much as the price had lost the week before, but not without repeated sudden fluctuations, and the help of political rumors from France at the close of the week. These rumors, though dissipated by the telegrams of Saturday morning, failed to qualify the *Bullish* movement in the Gold Room. The Public Funds mark a partial rise of ¼ ₱ cent. on the closing quotations of Saturday week, while the Railway dealings were irregular and less satisfactory to the buyers for the rise. The differences at the close were in favor of New-York Central and Hudson, after an intermediate decline of ¼ or ⅝ ₱ cent., and against most of the Western lines, though to no important extent. The speculative spirit, upon the whole, is of a less confident character than the week before, several influences other than the current Money market, which is comparatively easy at moderate rates, inducing caution and greatly lessening the volume of business contracted with seasons of positive buoyancy. Among these is the continued apprehension that with all the available help of the Treasury in keeping down the balances, there may be a scarcity of Greenback and National Bank Notes in this market later in the season to answer the demands of the country in moving the new crops. The amount of Notes of both descriptions in the New-York Office of the Treasury was reduced during the week since the five millions of dollars, lowering the Currency balances from $10,324,000 to $5,978,000, while the Banks, (though probably on a rising average late in the week, after Thursday's and Friday's disbursements from the Treasury,) show $317,000 lost in Greenbacks and Greenback Certificates, than on the previous return. The Foreign Exchanges are in good supply, and the demand from the Import trade only moderate.

The weekly averages of the Associated Loyal and National Banks in the Clearing-House of this City for the week ending Saturday last, Aug. 28, compared as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year, in which we add the Specie and Currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at those dates, respectively:

	Aug. 28, '69.	Aug. 21, '69.	Aug. 30, '68.
Decrease in Loans	$1,750,000		
Decrease in Specie	2,100,000		
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	277,000		
Decrease in Deposits	4,377,000		
Decrease in Circulation	24,000		
	Aug. 28, '69.	Aug. 21, '69.	Aug. 31, '68.
National Capital	$6,500,000	$6,500,000	$6,500,000
Legal Tenders	31,000,000	31,000,000	31,000,000
Loans	277,750,000	279,500,000	267,750,000
Specie	21,100,000	23,200,000	23,100,000
Other Legal Tenders	37,250,000	37,527,000	39,100,000
Deposits	243,750,000	248,127,000	233,250,000
Circulation	24,112,000	24,136,000	23,150,000
Due Banks	57,000,000	57,000,000	57,000,000
Due from Banks	41,500,000	41,500,000	41,500,000

The Bank Statement published to-day exhibits the following relative strength of the movement in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous statement. The Banks owed:

	Aug. 21, '69.	Aug. 28, '69.	Aug. 31, '68.
On deposits	$197,192,000	$193,774,000	$181,000,000
On circulation	23,966,000	23,947,000	23,150,000
Total	$221,158,000	$217,721,000	$204,150,000
Specie and bullion	$60,676,000	$60,600,000	$61,111,000
Ratio of Specie to Deposits	30½ ₱ cent.	31 ₱ cent.	30 ₱ cent.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods returns to our last paper, amount to $7,498,000 against the total entries of $6,196,807 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $5,561,295, against $5,262,854 same week last year. The Exports of Specie amount to $152,000, against $499,604 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $2,345,732. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 1,205 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 2,136.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, since Jan. 1, 1869, are as follows, the figures being official to July 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house—the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

January	$12,124,077	July 15	$6,716,128
February	12,642,222	July 22	4,132,000
March	13,941,000	July 29	4,787,000
April	11,000,000	Aug. 5	4,700,000
May	11,000,000	Aug. 12	4,776,614
June	11,000,000	Aug. 19	6,196,807
July 1	6,000,000	Aug. 26	7,498,000
Total since Jan. 1	$91,707,299		
Against same time, 1868	87,707,299		
Increase since Jan. 1	13,000,000		

Gold, Aug. 28, 1868 ..... 140¾ ₱ cent.
Gold, Aug. 28, 1869 ..... 140¾ ₱ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver of all descriptions from New-York, since Jan. 1, 1869, are as follows:

January	$1,124,000	July 17	$2,705,000
February	2,420,000	July 24	1,450,000
March	1,700,000	July 31	1,400,000
April	2,100,000	Aug. 7	1,450,000
May	1,450,000	Aug. 14	1,450,000
June	1,450,000	Aug. 21	600,000
July 10	1,700,000	Aug. 28	152,000
Total since Jan. 1	$17,094,000		
Same time 1868	44,000,000		
Decrease since Jan. 1	$26,906,000		

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold, and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since Jan. 1, 1869:

	Customs received.	Gold interest paid.
January	$9,707,616	$10,447,766
February	12,170,797	1,227,144
March	12,741,000	4,000,000
April	11,000,000	1,000,000
May	11,000,000	1,000,000
June	11,000,000	1,000,000
July	11,000,000	1,000,000
Aug. 1	1,400,000	Aug. 10	500,000
Aug. 7	1,400,000	Aug. 14	500,000
Aug. 21	1,400,000	Aug. 21	500,000
Aug. 28	1,345,732	Aug. 28	188,376
Total 1869	$85,215,713	Total 1869	$24,344,286
Total 1868	77,971,982	Total 1868	24,144,441

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

	Aug. 23, Mo.	Aug. 24, Tu.	Aug. 25, We.	Aug. 26, Th.	Aug. 27, Fr.	Aug. 28, Sa.
Amer. Gold Coin	139½@140	139½@140	139½@140	139½@140	139½@140	140@140¼
Old U. S. 6s, '81	122¾@123	122¾@123	122¾@123	122¾@123	122¾@123	123@123¼
Consolidated 5-20s	120¾@121	120¾@121	120¾@121	120¾@121	120¾@121	121@121¼
U. S. 5 ₱ cents, 10-40s	111¾@112	111¾@112	111¾@112	111¾@112	111¾@112	112@112¼
New-York Central	190¼@191	190¼@191	190¼@191	190¼@191	190¼@191	191@191¼
Hudson River	188¼@189	188¼@189	188¼@189	188¼@189	188¼@189	189@189¼
Lake Shore	107¾@108	107¾@108	107¾@108	107¾@108	107¾@108	108@108¼
Michigan Southern	89¾@90	89¾@90	89¾@90	89¾@90	89¾@90	90@90¼
Northwestern	84¾@85	84¾@85	84¾@85	84¾@85	84¾@85	85@85¼
Northwestern Pref.	92¾@93	92¾@93	92¾@93	92¾@93	92¾@93	93@93¼
Ohio and Mississippi	24¾@25	24¾@25	24¾@25	24¾@25	24¾@25	25@25¼
Pacific Mail	97¾@98	97¾@98	97¾@98	97¾@98	97¾@98	98@98¼
St. Paul Pref.	87¾@88	87¾@88	87¾@88	87¾@88	87¾@88	88@88¼
St. Paul Common	69¾@70	69¾@70	69¾@70	69¾@70	69¾@70	70@70¼
Fort Wayne	97¾@98	97¾@98	97¾@98	97¾@98	97¾@98	98@98¼
Chicago and Rock Island	114¾@115	114¾@115	114¾@115	114¾@115	114¾@115	115@115¼
Illinois Central	142¾@143	142¾@143	142¾@143	142¾@143	142¾@143	143@143¼
Cumberland Preferred	34¾@35	34¾@35	34¾@35	34¾@35	34¾@35	35@35¼
Quicksilver	34¾@35	34¾@35	34¾@35	34¾@35	34¾@35	35@35¼
Mariposa Preferred	49¾@50	49¾@50	49¾@50	49¾@50	49¾@50	50@50¼
Mariposa Common	7¾@8	7¾@8	7¾@8	7¾@8	7¾@8	8@8¼
Canton Co.	59¾@60	59¾@60	59¾@60	59¾@60	59¾@60	60@60¼
Maryland Coal	7¾@8	7¾@8	7¾@8	7¾@8	7¾@8	8@8¼
Cumberland Coal	34¾@35	34¾@35	34¾@35	34¾@35	34¾@35	35@35¼
Pacific R. R. Bonds	95¾@96	95¾@96	95¾@96	95¾@96	95¾@96	96@96¼
Tennessee 6s, new	79¾@80	79¾@80	79¾@80	79¾@80	79¾@80	80@80¼
Virginia 6s, new	76¾@77	76¾@77	76¾@77	76¾@77	76¾@77	77@77¼
Missouri 6s, new	94¾@95	94¾@95	94¾@95	94¾@95	94¾@95	95@95¼
North Carolina 6s, new	34¾@35	34¾@35	34¾@35	34¾@35	34¾@35	35@35¼
S. Car. 6s, new	69¾@70	69¾@70	69¾@70	69¾@70	69¾@70	70@70¼

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central 7s, 1876	98¾	Louisiana 6s, Levee, 8s	91
Erie 1st Mortgage Ex.	93¾	Galena & Chicago 1st M.	102
Erie 2d Mortgage	89¾	Connecticut 6s	93
Michigan 7 ₱ ct., 1875	97	Rhode Island 6s	93
Michigan 6 ₱ ct., 1882	87	Alabama 8s	93
Virginia 6s, old	64¾	N. Y. Sup. County L.	103½
Virginia 6s, new bonds	63	N. Y. city County L.	103½
N. Carolina 6s, old	34	N. Y. Sup. County L.	103½
N. Carolina 6s, new bonds	34	N. Y. 6s, Central	1871
S. Car. 6s, new bonds	69	N. Y. 6s, Central	1877
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	80	N. Y. 6s, Central	1878
Virginia 6s, new bonds	77	N. Y. 6s, Central	1880
Missouri 6s, new bonds	95	N. Y. 6s, Central	1876

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central 7s, 1876	98¾	Ga. Western 1st M.	1886
Erie 1st Mortgage Ex.	93¾	Ga. Western 2d M.	1886
Erie 2d Mortgage	89¾	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st M.	77
Michigan 7 ₱ ct., 1875	97	Chi. & Ohio 1st M.	90
Michigan 6 ₱ ct., 1882	87	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	110
Virginia 6s, old	64¾	Chi. & R. I. & Pacific	93
Virginia 6s, new bonds	63	Morris & Essex 1st M.	91
N. Carolina 6s, old	34	Morris & Essex 2d M.	91
N. Carolina 6s, new bonds	34	Cleve. & Pitts. 1st M.	93
S. Car. 6s, new bonds	69	N. Y. Central 1st M.	103
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	80	N. Y. Central 2d M.	100
Virginia 6s, new bonds	77	N. Y. Cent. new bonds	93
Missouri 6s, new bonds	95	Clev. & Pitts. 2d M.	93
N. Carolina 6s, new	34	Clev. & Pitts. con. M.	93
S. Car. 6s, new bonds	69	Chi. & Alton 1st M.	93
		Chi. & Alton Int.	93
		Dub. & Chi. City 1st M.	93
		Mil. & St. P. 1st M.	93
		Mil. & St. P. 1st M. Sp.	93
		Mil. & St. P. L. & M. C.	93
		Mil. & St. P. L. & M. C.	93
		Chi. & Alton Bank's 1st	93
		Chi. & Alton 2d M.	93
		Dr. York & E. R. 6s	93

UNITED STATES TREASURY, Aug. 30, 1869.

General balance yesterday	$81,000,000
Gold receipts	615,000
Gold paid	76,000
Gold balance	76,617,000
Currency receipts	350,000
Currency payments	601,000
Currency balance	6,970,000
Customs balance	2,000,000
Internal revenue receipts—Customs	300,000

* $2,500,000 gold certificates canceled and sent to Washington.

We understand that Assistant Treasurer BUTTERFIELD, to accommodate the Bankers and Brokers who deal largely in or with Gold, has consented to renew the issue of Gold Notes of the denomination of $10,000. These notes will be made payable to the order of W. G. WHITE, Cashier of the New-York Treasury Office, and will be paid out and indorsed over to parties applying for them in preference to the smaller denominations usually employed in the Gold Department of the Office. We also learn that the holders of 10-40 Gold Interest due on Wednesday, Sept. 1, can be accommodated in advance to-day or to-morrow.

MR. CHARLES L. FROST, President of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway, advertises that books of transfer have been placed in New-York with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

Of the Cumberland Coal trade of the past week the Cumberland *Gazette* says:

The following shipments by the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal were made for the week ending Saturday, Aug. 21:

	Tons.
George's Creek Coal and Iron Company	740.04
Maryland Coal Company	1,000.00
Central Company	1,077.16
Consolidated Company	1,077.16
Hampshire and Baltimore Company	1,077.16
Cumberland Coal and Iron Company	1,077.16
Hampden Company	1,077.16
Borden Company	1,077.17
G. C. and C. Company	1,077.17
Piedmont Company	1,077.17
For private parties	1,000.00
Total	14,000.04

By railroad—Statement of Coal shipments over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for the week ending Aug. 21, 1869, were as follows:

	Tons.
Despard Gas Coal Company	1,000.00

From Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad, old Cumberland:

	Tons.
Consolidation Company	2,120.01
Maryland Mining Company	1,720.00
Piedmont and Baltimore Company	1,000.00
Kingwood Company	1,000.00
Coals	40.12
Shipped to Canal	6,880.13
George's Creek Coal and Iron Company	5,660.19
Via Piedmont:	
George's Creek Coal and Iron Company	2,147.01
Central Company	2,000.00
Maryland Company	2,000.00
Franklin Company	1,440.12
Piedmont Company	2,000.00
Swanton Company	1,647.14
Borden Mining Company	2,000.00
Hampshire Company	1,000.00
Borden Company	1,000.00
American Company	2,000.10
Total shipments over B. and O. Railroad	33,749.05

Money at Banks.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I note with much interest your remarks on usury in your issue of 26th inst., under the head of "Monetary Affairs." Besides the valuable information stated, they raise a moral question, which needs ventilation. It is this, whether the taking of interest beyond the legal one (except in the case of bills of exchange payable elsewhere than at the place of discount) is not such an offence against law, as every conscientious officer of a national bank should avoid.

Section 30 of the National Currency act directs that "the rate allowed by the State or territory where the bank is located, and no more," may be charged; allowing, however, on paper payable at another place than the place of discount, the current rate of exchange. The law moreover provides a penalty either in the voluntary surrender of the excessive interest, or the compulsory recovery of double that amount.

The same law also prevails that each director "shall take an oath that he will not knowingly violate or willingly permit to be violated, any of the provisions of this act." We have thus the prohibition; the penalty; and the oath to obey the law. On the face of this statement, it would not seem to require much argument to show that the usance which it is alleged obtains largely among the national banks, is—not to put too fine a point on it—an immorality. Indeed, the common mind, I should think, would accept this conclusion as a foregone one.

There is the prohibition! That ought to be enough. Then there is the penalty, which is defined to be the "suffering in person or property, which is annexed by law or judicial decision, to the commission of a crime, offence or trespass, as a punishment." Now, what right-minded man should ever be willing to encounter the penalty of law. Penalties are annexed to laws to insure their obedience, and the moral character of a penalty is not affected by the question, whether it be in the shape of a fine or imprisonment. It all lies in this, that it is intended to prevent the infraction of law. And no party can justify himself morally in breaking any law, by accepting the risks of the penalty; else this would justify any crime. And yet there are scores and scores of bank officers that take precisely this ground of defence. That they escape the penalty almost universally only proves that the wants of business men are taken advantage of, and their redress practically nullified. For, suppose that, say, once a week, every national bank all over the country were "brought up standing" by some borrowers or other, and the penalty inflicted, would not the tongue of reproach be kept wagging at the culprits so industriously as to make a second conscience that would "establish a law" on the old one now so indurated by the present immunity from the penalty!

Besides this our law makers have enforced the simple canon of righteousness which lies in the letter of the law by a penalty. Now the Divine Law giver has said that "an oath is for confirmation, and is an end of all strife." So that whatever temptation there may be in poor, human matters to the infraction of law, and however consenting men may be to run the risks of the penalty, we have here superadded (beyond the legal conditions on which law proceeds itself to the common mind for obedience), the "oath," the "confirmation," "the end of all strife," in the way of temptation. At this every man of integrity ought to desist, if not before, in the infraction of law.

It is well known that great advantages have accrued to the national banks by the privileges of the National Currency act. So much so that generally their stocks are held at large premiums. And capitalists would greatly increase the number of them, if opportunity were offered to them. Why then should not the recipients of these favors be content with their legal advantages without seeking illegal ones? Why should they not obey a law the conditions of which they accept—the penalties of which alone them in the face, and obedience to which they swear to fulfill? They cannot offer the excuse of necessity for this trespass against law. Ages might say, Oppressingly, "Lest I be poor and steal," but they cannot. The bill heads with which capitalists assail the privileges of the law, the benefits with which they hold them, and their large dividends and increasing surplus funds precludes such a plea. It does not take much wit or observation or experience, to know that a national bank, conducted strictly in the line of law, pays. Now in view of all this general and the startling fact that largely over our country are a class of men, thrifty in their business life, of high intelligence, free-thinking social position, spotless when no superstition of immorality lies in the community, who are thus habitual violators of law. Need one wonder that every now and then we hear of flagrant dissidences among bank officers, whose moral sense may be thus weakened in advance, or that the infection of law-breaking creeps out on all the surfaces of society?

You say rightly that the penalty referred to "is not recognized as an indictable offence; nor does it vitiate in any way the principal or validity of the contract." But should it not lay the indictment before consciences and public opinion, and does it not "vitiate" the soundness of public morality?

A NATIONAL BANK OFFICER.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-ORLEANS.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

Bankers, No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York, offer for sale $1,500,000, Seven Per Cent. Twenty-five Year Bonds of the City of New-Orleans, issued under the act of the Legislature of Louisiana, approved 20th of February, 1869, at 85 cents and accrued interest.

The undersigned confidently recommend these Bonds to Capitalists as a first-class investment, and they will take pleasure in affording full information respecting the same.

The Interest on said Bonds for one year in advance has already been provided for, and deposited with the Southern Bank, the Fiscal Agent of the City of New-Orleans.

The punctual payment to the Fiscal Agent by the City of New-Orleans of the Interest on these Bonds is imperatively fixed by law, and they will constitute a first mortgage on all the Real Estate of the City of New-Orleans, now moderately estimated at $120,000,000 after the consolidated debt, which will soon be extinguished by the annual tax of $650,000.

The Interest Coupons of these Bonds are payable in the City of New-York on the 1st of September and 1st of March, and the Fiscal Agent of the City of New-Orleans will promptly provide for and have the same paid at the counter of the Chemical National Bank of this City.

A limited amount of these desirable Bonds will be disposed of at the rate above named, (say 75 and Interest,) if applied for between now and the 1st of September next, and in case of an excess of demand for the same, the undersigned will award the Bonds to the first applicant.

The right is reserved of advancing the rate upon these Bonds after the 1st of September a. c.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.

☞ THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY LOAN.—Secured by a Land Grant of Three Millions of Acres in Kansas and Colorado, a FIRST MORTGAGE upon the proposed extension of the great Kansas Pacific Railway from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado, and a mortgage upon the road now in successful operation for 427 miles, and *earning more than enough to pay the interest on this new loan.* This loan runs thirty years; pays seven per cent.; Principal and Interest PAYABLE IN GOLD. There is no better investment in the market. For Maps, Pamphlets and Circulars, address DABNEY, MORGAN & Co., No. 53 Exchange-place, and M. K. JESUP & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
Issued by the
BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY.

We confidently recommend these Bonds as a first-class investment.

At the price they yield about 10 per cent. interest per annum.

Only a limited amount are offered before advancing the price.

Pamphlets and full particulars can be had on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 4 Wall-st.,
Financial Agents of the Company.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT BONDS of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, 7 per cent. gold interest, free of United States taxes. These Bonds are offered as a desirable investment, producing nearly 10 per cent. per annum in currency, and in exchange for 6-20 bonds, yielding an increase of 4 per cent. in net annual income. Present price, 90 and interest.

Full particulars furnished by

JAY COOKE & CO.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 28, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	10	Hides, bundles	100
Beeswax, pkgs	2	Leather, sides	6,100
Cotton, bales	1,205	Lumber, M. feet	4,000
Flour, bbls	613	Butter, pkgs	600
Grain, bbls	12,000	Cheese, boxes	4,594
Wheat, bushels	36,000	Lard, tierces	40
Corn, bushels	61,000	Lard, kegs	100
Oats, bushels	6,000	Beef, tierces	50
Rye, bushels	40	Tobacco, hhds	145
Barley, bushels	32,000	Tobacco, trs. and cs.	27
Peas, bushels	1,000	Whisky, bbls	221
Dried

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUG. 30, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Broadway, corner 23d-st.
"SEA OF ICE." Leading character by Miss Lucille Western.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE VICTIMS and SOLON SHINGLE. Principal characters by Mr. John R. Owens.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading character by Mr. Joseph Jefferson.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
Twenty-fourth-st., near 5th-av.
PLAY. Principal Characters by Mr. E. L. Davenport and Mrs. Clara Jennings.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HOOSIER DISCOVERY DOCK. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy and Mlle. Laurent.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
ARABI-NA-POUTS. Leading characters by Messrs. Bryant and Murray and Miss Rose E. ting.

THE TAMMANY.
Broadway, corner 28th-st.
THE QUEEN OF HEARTS. Leading characters by the Lenzi Family and Miss Alice Harrison.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, corner Canal-st.
MOUSTACHE and HUNGARIAN CHIEF. Principal characters by Mrs. M. M. Albergh and Mr. J. W. Albergh.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of Thirtieth-st.
Afternoon—MASANIELLO. Zavistowski Sisters.
Evening—PEARL OF SAVOY. Rand Sisters.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Deland, Backus, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
Ninety-fifth-st., between 5th and 6th sts.
THEO. THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

Terms of the New-York Times.
MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.
The DAILY TIMES, per annum.....$10
The DAILY TIMES, exclusive of Sunday Edition...10
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year.....5
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year...8
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year.....2
Five copies.....8
Ten copies.....15
Twenty copies.....25
These prices are invariable. We have no traveling Agents. Money Orders if possible, and if we have no Money Order Office in your place, the money in a registered letter. All Letters should be registered to prevent accidents. We are not responsible for money sent by mail. Address
H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

Notice.
We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.
We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.
Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 12 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A dispatch from Paris last evening states that a conspiracy, in which twenty-two sailors were implicated, had been discovered on board the United States frigate *Sabine*, lying in the harbor of Cherbourg. The conspirators intended to blow up the vessel, and the plot was only frustrated at the last moment, when they had lighted a fuse communicating with the powder magazine. All the sailors involved in the plot were promptly arrested and placed in irons. Seven of the number were subsequently condemned to death and hanged at the yard arm.

Dispatches from Madrid announce that Admiral TOPETE will temporarily take charge of the Ministry of the colonies. It was rumored that the late ESCALANTE, on his death-bed, made important disclosures as to abuses by the chiefs of the army and navy in Cuba.

Saturday evening a large meeting was held in Berlin, at which resolutions favoring the suppression of convents were debated at length and finally adopted. A protest, however, was made by the minority. The resolutions are not directed specially against any confession of faith.

It is announced by cable that the health of the Emperor NAPOLEON continues to improve. The Empress EUGENIE has arrived at Ajaccio.

There are rumors current in England that the unconditional release of the Fenians will be proposed in the next session of Parliament, and that the Government will not offer any strong opposition if the measure is properly supported.

HARVARD AND OXFORD.

Later dispatches in regard to the international boat race state that when the crews passed Barnes' Bridge Oxford led only two lengths, Harvard, by a brilliant spurt, just before reaching the bridge, having gained nearly a length. The judge says there was but half a length clear water in the rear at the finish. After the completion of the race all the members of both crews dined with Mr. PHILLIPS, at Mortlake, who had invited a large party to meet them. At the dinner the Oxonians, in speeches, admitted that the race, if not the hardest, was as hard as any they had ever rowed, and it is the general opinion that it was a thoroughly well-contested struggle.

In the comments made by the Press on the race, the *Times* says the steering of the American crew was the most inferior feature, and that the English style of rowing must be considered superior until the defeat is retrieved. And the *Star* remarks that the strife between New and Old England on the river from which the Pilgrim Fathers started has a historic side, and appeals to the imagination of the youth of both countries. Had the Harvards won, the Mother Country would have shared the triumph; but as the fates were adverse, it is better for the New World to be beaten by the Old than by any other nation on the globe. The whole tone of the English Press bears testimony to the manly bearing of the young American representatives.

GENERAL.

Hon. J. ROSS BROWNE has sent a dispatch from San Francisco contradicting the statement made in London that the Chinese Government has rejected the Burlingame Treaty with the United States. He states, further, that the ratification is only deferred until the return of the Embassy to China.

It is stated on the best authority, that the proposition made by the United States to the Spanish Government, to sell Cuba to the Cubans, this country guaranteeing the bonds, does not meet with favor at Madrid.

From late dispatches received at the Navy Department Saturday from Rear-Admiral ROWAN, and dated Yokohama, July 23, we learn that the Japanese Empire is now at peace and likely to continue so. The Tycoon is a voluntary prisoner at his own castle, where his family, by order of the Mikado, has been deprived of a large part of its income, and the almost supreme power which it has held for hundreds of years.

At Concord, N. H., Mrs. CAROLINE CLARK has recovered $2,264 57 damages and costs from Mrs. PAUL R. GEORGE, whose dog bit Mrs. CLARK'S three-year-old son, in July, 1868.

President GRANT will leave Saratoga for Washington this morning, but his family remains, and he will return during the latter part of the week and remain until the middle of September.

Prince ARTHUR arrived at Charlottestown Prince Edward's Island, on Saturday, and was enthusiastically received by the authorities and populace. The Mayor delivered an address expressing loyalty for the Queen and respect for her son, to which the Prince responded in a few words of earnest thanks.

The National Hotel, with some adjoining property, in East St. Louis, Ill., was destroyed by fire Friday morning. A man named THOMAS QUIELBEAK was burned to death, and several persons injured by jumping from the windows. The loss is light.

Saturday morning, CASPER WALTZ, a German, residing in East St. Louis, in a drunken fit murdered his wife with a hatchet, and immediately afterward threw himself under a train of cars near his house, and was instantly killed.

The distillery of T. C. FARNEL, in the Third New-York District, and one belonging to Dwyer & Co., both large establishments, have been seized by Supervisor CRESSEY. Supervisor DEVENNEY has seized the extensive factory belonging to Senator HARRISON, at Montrose, located on Keokuk, Iowa.

The Acting Secretary of the Treasury has directed the United States Assistant Treasurer of this City to continue the purchase of bonds and the sale of gold during September to the same extent and in the same manner as in August.

Mr. T. G. NOIL and Mr. JAS. D. BULL, both long and well known as large cattle dealers at the stock landing, at Jefferson City, La., engaged in a personal dispute in the street, on the 24th inst., in which Mr. BULL received several gunshot wounds, which will probably prove fatal. The dispute arose from a business matter, which resulted in a lawsuit and an offensive publication intended to be prejudicial to Mr. NOIL. After the affray Mr. NOIL surrendered himself and is in custody. A legal investigation will determine the facts in the case.

MARTIN MCGUIRE, who murdered his wife at Hartford, Conn., a week ago this morning and escaped arrest, was captured on Saturday morning at his house in that city. He was concealed in the cellar.

The political campaign in California has become very earnest. The Fifteenth Amendment is the main question at issue.

Vice-President COLFAX is detained at Yosemite, Cal., by the illness of his wife.

The miners and laborers of the Delaware and Hudson Coal Company, at a meeting, on Saturday, at Scranton, voted to stand for their basis to the bitter end, and condemned the action of the Hyde Park men in going to work without the basis.

By the arrival of the British brig *Helen* at Philadelphia, news has been received from the Hays Arctic expedition up to July 27, when it was at Ivigtut, and all being in good health, sailed for Disco Island.

At Pond City, Kansas, Aug. 26, a man named JOHN LANGFORD was seized by a vigilance committee of that city and taken out of the town to be hanged. When he was informed that he could hope for no mercy he confessed that he had already killed six men, and if his fate could be postponed for a few days he would kill as many more. After making this confession, and giving utterance to some horrid blasphemy, he pulled off his boots, and, placing the rope around his own neck, swung himself off the tree, and thus was his own executioner. LANGFORD was half Indian, about 21 years old, and had led a desperate life all over the border.

A freight train on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, Friday night, broke through a bridge near Newton, Iowa. The engineer and a brakeman were killed and several injured.

At a meeting of the Northeastern Saengerbund yesterday, further preparations were made for the Humboldt festival, and it was resolved to cooperate with the Philharmonic Society in celebrating the 100th birthday of BEETHOVEN with a monster concert, at the Central Park, on a larger scale than that recently given at Boston.

The office of the Receiver of Taxes, of Philadelphia, was entered by burglars Friday night and $40,000 stolen, of which $25,000 was in checks, drafts, &c. It is thought the securities of the Receiver will have to pay the loss.

At a Republican meeting in Nashville on Saturday, resolutions were adopted calling upon Governor SENTER to convene the old or expiring Legislature for the purpose of ratifying the Fifteenth Amendment. A memorial to the people and Congress was also adopted, in which it is claimed that stupendous frauds were perpetrated in the late canvass, protesting against the validity of the election, and denouncing it as revolutionary.

The Commencement at Brown University occurs on Wednesday next.

The vote in the East Genessee Conference of the Methodist Church on Saturday on the admission of lay delegates was 123 yeas to 37 nays.

A mountain range of iron ore of great extent was discovered by Professor DAVIDSON, of the United States Coast Survey, during his late eclipse experience in Alaska. It has an elevation of 2,000 feet, and caused a local variation of the compass of ten degrees.

MARGARET PIER, a resident of New-York, attempted to commit suicide in Boston yesterday by taking morphine.

One hundred and sixty of the California pioneers have expressed their intention of joining the excursion to the East over the Pacific Railroads.

J. O. LANDRY, City Comptroller of New-Orleans, has been committed for contempt of Court, in consequence of his refusal to obey an order requiring him to pay for certain printing done under the authority of the Printing bill passed by the last Legislature.

The bark *Washington Butcher* is reported by the master as having gone ashore on Orange Key on the night of Aug. 12.

A fire at No. 57 Chatham-street, Boston, last evening, destroyed property valued at $20,000.

The Wisdom of Discretion.

When the attempt was made a few years ago to divide the territory of the United States, our people felt that the mere attempt was a crime for which no language was too strong, no punishment too severe. With such recent experience to enlighten us, do we exhibit all the forbearance toward the present Government of Spain in its treatment of Cuba that it is entitled to? We believe that Government in trying its best to solve the Cuban problem honorably for all parties, but it is a problem beset with such a variety of questions that no men or parties can solve them in a hurry, nor perhaps at all as they would wish. But that the Spanish statesmen are doing all that men in their weak position can in the premises, we believe there is no doubt. And yet at this moment, we understand the President is subjected to a constant and serious pressure to acknowledge the Cuban revolters as belligerents. We stated a few days since some reasons against such a step, and we recur to the subject under a profound sense of the folly of such a step in the present state of the Spanish colonial strife.

The Cortes will assemble at Madrid on the 15th of September. Whoever is chosen King, and some one probably will be, his first act probably would be a declaration of war, if any decent pretext offered. A concession of belligerent rights to the Cubans would furnish such a pretext. It would rally every Spaniard around the new Monarch; it would thrill through the nation; it would hush feuds and suppress local resentments and contention.

The new Sovereign would instantly become strong at home, and for cause would become secretly, if not openly, the cause of Europe. It would not be with the new régime a question of retaining the colony, which they would, in case of war, of course, expect to lose, but resenting an attempt to despoil Spain of her colonies, would give to the national pride a satisfaction which would strengthen the throne, unite the people and develop the sentiment of nationality. It is difficult to suppose the Cortes would select any sovereign too dull to take a prompt advantage of any pretext we might offer them to give us battle. The French nation was never so poor, so demoralized, so apparently powerless as when NAPOLEON was placed in the command of the armies of the Directory. War awakened the latent energies of the nation and placed France in a few years at the head of the European confederacy. There is no chapter in European history more familiar to its statesmen than this, and none of them need be told when or how to profit by its teachings.

Much as we desire to see the Spanish people and Government reconstructed and restored to their proper influence among the nations of the earth, we are not prepared to recommend that it be done at our expense.

Tennessee Credit—Is it in Jeopardy?

There is not a pleasant aspect of affairs in Tennessee in regard to the State credit. Highly respectable authorities at Nashville, including the Press of both parties, protest that successful repudiation is an impossibility, from the very nature of the contract between the State, the railways and the bondholders, the latter having an equitable lien upon the whole railway property of the State, which was built up from the proceeds of the bonds—the new as well as the old. But Ex-President JOHNSON and Mr. EMERSON ETHERIDGE talk in a different and certainly less encouraging spirit; and Governor SENTER, now or recently in this City, has not hesitated to declare that he can give no positive assurances on the subject. On being "interviewed" by one of our neighbors, the following is reported to have been said:

REPORTER—And that question of finances—the repudiation of the new State bonds?

SENTER—All I can say about that is, that that bond question is yet unsettled. The question of repudiation never came up in the election campaign and was never broached by either party; *but I know that there are men in various parts of the State who wield very great influence among the people and who are advocating the repudiation of the new bonds.*

Even if this be assumed as equivocal and as in no sense reflecting the individual opinion or views of Governor SENTER, the condition of affairs which his reply reveals is by no means reassuring. On the contrary, it raises grave inquiries as to what the new Legislature may do to promote the purpose of the men who are said to wield "very great influence," which purposes Governor SENTER, having no official vote, would be powerless to prevent.

In the financial sense, or the sense of the public faith, there is reason to fear that the new Legislature will prove anything but "conservative." Already it is not questioned that Mr. ANDREW JOHNSON may be returned to the United States Senate, or that he greatly promoted the success of a Legislature, wholly independent of Governor SENTER, but elected by the measure resorted to by him to make sure his own success, in reopening the registration and making the franchise nearly or quite universal. And the views of Mr. JOHNSON on State honor may readily be inferred from his Knoxville speech and his open avowal of the repudiation of the national debt.

But there is something to be said beyond these causes of apprehension. The men "of great influence" spoken of by Governor SENTER are believed to embrace a number of leading railroad speculators, who, having already profited by the use of the new bonds, now contemptuously termed the "carpet-baggers' bonds," are said to have resorted to stock-jobbing means not the most fair in their best estate, and less than tolerable in men who had plighted the faith of their corporations to provide the interest and ultimately redeem the principal of these bonds, to dishonor their credit in the New-York market. This being partially affected by the failure of the State to pay the interest on *all* its bonds, the next step was to attack the validity of that portion which some of these men had themselves but recently negotiated, for cash or railroad iron. They supported Governor SENTER with their "great influence," not because he has the will to approve or the power to veto an act of repudiation, but because, to render his own election sure, he was bound to open the way to the election of a Legislature that might at least be brought to threaten repudiation, and so alarm the bondholders as to induce them to sell at half-price or less or to make an exchange for their own mortgage bonds in substitution of the so-called new State bonds, already an equitable first mortgage lien upon the roads for principal and interest. Beyond such threats there is yet some hope that the new Legislature will not go, but worse will remain behind unless good men of all parties in Tennessee echo the indignant sentiment of the country against all tampering with the public credit, national or local.

There have been two shocking cases of clubbing by policemen within the last few days,—one of which has already proved fatal, and the other of which has left the victim almost at the point of death. In the Bergen case, poor LAU, who was innocent of any crime, and merely guilty of a blunder, died after being taken to the Station-House, and the verdict of the Coroner's jury was that death was caused by a wound in the head, inflicted by the club of the Police officer, who is now under arrest. The case that came to light in this City on Saturday was of a still more shocking character. A poor German named BERKEL, who had just arrived in this country, and who was entirely ignorant of its language and its customs, was brought before Justice HOGAN by Policeman BELL on a charge of intoxication. It appeared, however, that he had been the victim of two policemen, who, for some reason not yet apparent, had clubbed him in the most cruel manner,—his head, body, arms and hands being battered in such a way that the reporters described him as an "animated lump of discolored jelly." We trust this case will be very thoroughly examined,—even though the man be but a poor German and a stranger in the country. The Police could not possibly have any occasion to club him as they did,—even though their charge be true that he was intoxicated. Some time ago, the public outcry against the Police for battering citizens unnecessarily with their clubs seemed to put a temporary stop to the practice. But now, again, they appear to be resorting to the club altogether too freely; and some of the cases which we have lately reported have been of the most disgraceful and atrocious character. The proper and severe punishment by the Court of some of the ruffians in uniform who may be guilty of offending in this way, would be the best possible mode of showing them the danger of the practice.

The Wreck of the Germania.

Any simple person in an unsophisticated part of the country who happens to read the story of the *Germania*, published yesterday, will come to the conclusion that a voyage across the Atlantic must be fraught with awful peril. The ship left New-York on Tuesday, Aug. 3. On the 6th no observation could be taken. That happens frequently enough. If a fine steamer is only safe when a good observation is to be had, we shall do well to stay on shore. There is such a thing as "dead reckoning," and we have known vessels to be safely brought from Liverpool to New-York by help of it. On the 7th the *Germania* got into a dense fog—another very common incident. At about the very same period, the *Java* was swallowed up in a thick fog two days and a night, but she was brought safely out of it. Without pushing the comparison into details, we find that the next stage of the *Germania's* history is the last one. On this same Aug. 7 the ran ashore. From this time the conduct of the ship's officers becomes more intelligible. They exerted themselves gallantly to rescue the passengers and crew, and they succeeded. They deserve every credit we can give them for it.

But is it then so very dangerous a thing to miss one day's observation at sea? When a ship goes into a fog are the chances all against her? We draw the most gloomy inferences from the story we published yesterday—and yet somehow there are always hundreds of vessels arriving which have safely passed through identically the same perils the *Germania* succumbed to. We cast out no insinuations against the Captain. He is employed by a line honorably known, and we have a right to assume that he is a competent officer. But we do now say that in the account now put forward there is nothing whatever to explain the loss of the ship. Whose watch was it when the vessel struck? We are told that there were "inshore" currents. There always are, more or less. Probably there will be an inquiry into the circumstances. Something is needed to reassure the public mind as to the safety of an Atlantic voyage.

Are the Greenbacks Payable in Coin?

The Democratic Convention which nominated Mr. SEYMOUR for President, declared that "where the obligations of the Government do not express upon their face or the law under which they are issued does not provide that they shall be paid in coin, they ought in right and justice to be paid in the lawful money of the United States." Neither in the greenbacks nor in the promise to pay the principal of the five-twenty bonds is it specifically stated that the payment shall be made in coin, nor does the law thus in terms provide. The assertion noticed by us on Friday, that "the redemption of the greenbacks in coin is not stipulated by any act of Congress," would appear to bring them within the purview of that portion of the Democratic policy, and expose them to the purpose which the resolution announces.

We endeavored to show that by their necessary legal effect, the greenbacks were payable in coin, and that a payment in another note would be no payment whatever. To this it is said that the greenbacks, when issued, were received by individuals on the tacit understanding that they should not be presented for payment until payment was authorized by Congress; which is a very different question. The issue raised was whether, when paid, they were to be paid in coin or not. That they are expressly payable in coin is perfectly clear and not again disputed, either actually or apparently.

The Government ought not to be stigmatized with repudiation for omitting to comply immediately with the precise legal effect of this promise. We had always supposed that repudiation could be predicated only of an act done, and meant, in the language of WEBSTER, "to refuse any longer to acknowledge; to *disclaim*, as when a State repudiates its debts." It is not competent for Congress to decide to pay the Treasury notes in anything else than coin when providing fully for their payment. If it did, that would be repudiation, and when it is alleged with italics that "the redemption of the greenbacks in coin is not stipulated by any act of Congress," the allegation will generally be supposed to harmonize with the Democratic programme, which is a dangerous heresy and the more so because plausible.

The Brazilian Government has acted very reprehensibly in regard to the immigration which it has for some years been anxious to attract. We have had most pitiful accounts from the several bodies of our own countrymen (particularly Southerners,) who have gone there, and we have learned how they were defrauded and wronged by the Brazilian authorities, who held out the inducements that attracted them to Brazil. We believe that all the Americans who emigrated there have now returned to this country, the last of them having arrived here a few weeks ago; and there is very little likelihood that there will ever be any more American emigration in that direction. It is not only Americans immigrants who have been defrauded by the Brazilian authorities, but we find the most grievous complaints made by bodies of British immigrants, who have been induced to go to Brazil. A statement has been put forth under authority of the British Minister at Rio de Janeiro, on behalf of three hundred British subjects who were induced to emigrate by agents of the Brazilian Government. They allege that they were tempted to quit their own country under false pretenses; that the Brazilian authorities have not carried out the terms they offered; that they have met with nothing but disappointment, and that they have been reduced to a state of destitution and starvation, from which they implore relief by being sent back to Great Britain by the kindness of British merchants at Rio. A subscription list has consequently been circulated in their behalf. And yet, at this very time, the Brazilian Government is causing advertisements to be published here and in Europe, offering the greatest inducements to immigrants, and holding up highly-colored representations of the advantages they will enjoy. It is not now necessary to warn Americans against them.

Is Vaccination Dangerous?

To this question a very large number of people now answer "Yes." They are afraid to allow their children to be vaccinated, dreadful stories have reached them of once healthy constitutions injured or irreparably ruined through tainted vaccine, and every body knows of cases where vaccinated persons have been attacked with small-pox. Thus, the principle of vaccination is becoming more unpopular than it was even when JENNER first recommended it. Its safety and its efficacy are both doubted—and doubted not by the ignorant only, but by medical men of known position, and by many others who are well able to form an enlightened opinion on the subject. In England, where vaccination is compulsory, a surgeon of great respectability was recently fined for refusing to send his children to be operated upon, and such instances are becoming more and more common.

Now is it not true that the public were told what have been the good results of vaccination, and what are the chances of its producing the evil consequences attributed to it? Look at the story related to a London Magistrate less than a fortnight ago by ANN TIPPLE, of High-street, Shadwell. She was summoned for refusing to have her child vaccinated. Her answer was, (we quote her own words:) "I know the danger of vaccination. I have had five children; one of them was vaccinated and died three days afterward in a shocking state. The other four were not vaccinated. They all had the small-pox and lived. I have been vaccinated myself, and have had the small-pox notwithstanding." In this woman's single experience is summed up the indictment against JENNER'S discovery. It is very easy for learned Magistrates to say to such people, "Go away—you are a poor, ignorant, prejudiced creature." This satisfies no one. ANN TIPPLE'S narrative sinks deeply into the minds of her class, and they will not consider her arguments answered by the sentence of seven days' imprisonment which was passed upon her.

Medical men of authority ought to give some better answer than that of the Magistrate in London. They have a strong case, no doubt, although it is not enough to say that the mortality from small-pox is less now than it was in JENNER'S time. The improvements in sanitary laws and regulations, the attention which is paid to the supply of pure water, good drainage and the more skillful treatment of small-pox itself, are all causes which have tended to weaken the once terrible scourge. Now a sufferer from small-pox is commonly taken to a special hospital, or ward; formerly he remained cooped up in a house with others, and as a matter of course the disease took a firm hold of the locality.

Vaccination from the cow, instead of from the human body, would remove many of the popular objections which are now so constantly urged. "Humanized lymph" is regarded with distrust by persons who have inquired more carefully into the subject than poor ANN TIPPLE, of Shadwell. The doctors must have something to say in favor of the system which they have thorough faith in. Will none of them come forward with the reasons for this faith?

The Mobile *Register*, in an elaborate editorial, gives notice to the ship-builders of New-York and Maine to look out for their laurels:

"An association of ten ship-carpenters," it informs us, "have nearly completed the hull of a schooner, which is designed to be a sample in material, workmanship and economy of construction, of what can be done in this city. She is nearly ready for launching. Her builders believe that this vessel will bear inspection at the hands of experts, and of all persons competent to judge in such matters. They believe, too, that she will prove that ships can be built from twenty to twenty-five per cent. cheaper here than in New-York or Boston."

The *Register* gives us a detailed description of this marvelous schooner, the nest egg of a great Southern merchant marine, and then adds:

"The ten ship carpenters who have associated in this work are all settled citizens of Mobile, and a body of more respectable, intelligent and industrious mechanics could hardly be assembled. In building this vessel they have done all the lifting and placing of timbers, and the hard work usually done by common labor, and, after allowing themselves fair day's wages, they claim that they have made a vessel $5,000 cheaper than her mate, in every respect, could be produced in any Northern ship-yard. It is gratifying to know that the Mobile and Southern Banks, several of the insurance companies, and the Board of Trade, have advanced the funds for construction to these deserving men. Should the vessel realize a fair price, the association will go to work on a new one, and lay a solid foundation for this important industry. Its importance is too obvious to require illustration on our part. We give it our hearty and best good wishes, and commend the economical fact developed in this example to capitalists at the North interested in ship-building."

We rejoice with those that rejoice; we congratulate Mobile upon having the ship builders willing and able to do all the building and placing of timbers in a schooner competent, as this one is reported to be, to carry 175,000 feet of lumber; we congratulate her that when this vessel is done they will have made $5,000 and more at once to set to work and build another. And, as it seems to be the wish of the *Register*, we commend this example (for what reason we do not precisely understand) to Northern capitalists.

We gave an extract on Saturday from Mr. CRABB ROBINSON'S diary, in which he refers to several interviews with FULTON in the year 1806. FULTON told ROBINSON that he was anxious to introduce an invention for blowing up ships, but ROBINSON, like most of his countrymen, thought he had to deal with a visionary, and the inventor received very little sympathy or assistance. Nevertheless, he had really discovered the torpedo; this was the "explosive machine" he was anxious to find a market for. During the war of 1815, an attempt was made to use it against England, but a favorable opportunity could never be found. Everybody remembers the important part which FULTON'S invention played in the recent great war. He hawked it about Europe, or to speak without finding any one to believe in him or his ideas. Mr. PITT was favorably impressed with it, and after some years of patient waiting he was allowed to make a trial of his torpedo on an old brig. Although he blew it into the air, the English Government, ever cold to inventors, declined to give him any support, and he returned to this country. Here he soon built his first steamboats, the *Clermont* and the *Car of Neptune*, which some who are still living remember to have seen making their wonderful voyages on the Hudson. In all probability, if he had met with more encouragement in England, at the time Mr. CRABB ROBINSON met him, he would have finished his work there instead of here; but his ideas were deemed scarcely worthy of a stray note in the diary of a diner-out. After all, it may fairly be doubted whether FULTON was ever rewarded according to his deserts.

The Treatment of Emigrants.

Everybody knows how abominably emigrants are treated on many vessels. We name no names, but it will be easy for most readers to recall incidents which created a strong feeling of indignation at the time they were first heard of, and caused a loud demand for reform of the laws. What has been done toward reform since?

The answer is short. Nothing has been even attempted. The owner or master of a British vessel cannot be prosecuted before United States Courts for misdemeanors committed at sea. He is not likely to be prosecuted in England, for he leaves all the witnesses behind him. By this ingenious arrangement he escapes altogether.

How many times will it be necessary to point out this abuse before it is redressed? In England, as a contemporary there justly reminds us, there is jurisdiction, but no witnesses; here we have the witnesses, emigrants brought hither and left—but there is no jurisdiction. This is holding out a premium for scoundrelism and brutality such as have been exhibited toward defenceless passengers on so many voyages. We cannot get at the offenders. But the two nations could very easily so modify the law as to insure their punishment. Is this a task too heavy for the Attorneys-General on both sides? If so, a couple of private lawyers would very soon dispose of it, and we should hear less of those horrible barbarities at sea which have heretofore shocked and disgusted the community.

Washington is neither prosperous nor happy. The agitation for the removal of the Capital which is in progress at the West frightens the property owners and storekeepers of the District of Columbia not a little. The proposal has been heard before, but never with the authority and system which sustain it now. Apart from this source of trouble, the landlords and traders of the city are experiencing the depression inseparable from a great reaction. The war forced the growth of Washington immensely. Population crowded there, and the owners of houses and lots, and all who had aught to sell, were in ecstacy. Riches flowed upon them continually. The war ended, the armies disbanded, the influx of strangers stayed, and the Departments thinned—the whole city feels the change; and the local Press tries in vain to supply consolation. The Washingtonians are weeping for fortunes suddenly collapsed, and will not be comforted. There is no help for them that we know of. Their city must pay the penalty of over-growth.

Referring to the organization of "repeaters," for use at elections in New-York, the *Citizen* remarks that "repeating can be carried on even where there is no false registry." That is to say, illegal votes may be deposited in place of legal ones.

"Toward the close of election day it will be found that a large number of persons who are duly registered have not voted. The names of these are copied off the list and passed out to the repeaters, who then assume a new individuality, and vote in the character of their missing citizens. If the true parties turn up afterward they are denied the right of suffrage because their names have been fraudulently usurped; but this exposure rarely occurs."

In this connection we may correct a misstatement which a remark in a letter we published yesterday may serve to perpetuate. We refer to the extent to which the repeating process was carried at the last election. To this process Tammany was indebted for 25,000 fraudulent votes; and in some of the districts the number of votes counted exceeded the number of voters registered.

An American gentleman who has recently returned to this country from Scotland, where he had occasion to go by steamer from Dumbarton, on the River Clyde, to Glasgow—a distance of about eighteen miles—took the opportunity of observing the shipyards on either side, and noticing the number of steamers and sailing vessels, exclusively of iron, then on the stocks, in the various stages of construction. He says:

"I counted sixty iron vessels within this distance, thus in construction; nor was my count complete, as I began some time after seeing the first, and ceased in wonder and amazement before seeing the last. This does not include vessels off the ways and in the water, of which there were three two and three deep, swarming with workmen along the quays. Expressing my astonishment to my companion, a Glasgow merchant, he remarked that shipbuilding was not very active on the Clyde just at that time. I was ashamed to say to my friend, 'We do not build iron vessels in the United States.'"

We agree with the writer that this statement needs no comment to impress the most careless and unobservant.

The leading journal of the Ohio Democracy, the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, protests against our consolidation of the judgment and temper shown by the late Labor Congress at Philadelphia in admitting black as well as white to its deliberations. "Herein we see cropping out the old Federal aristocratic spirit"—is the sage observation of the *Enquirer*. But what has "the old Federal aristocratic spirit" to do with the matter? The representatives of white workingmen chose to open their doors, and to greet as worthy of fellowship the representatives of black workingmen; and the proceedings proved that the capacity of the brain is not affected by the color of the skin. To us the spectacle suggests a noble fraternity of labor, to which only the "aristocratic spirit" of a negro-hating Democracy is likely to object.

Many of our contemporaries are advocating the adoption by this country of the postal telegraph system which England, following the example of France, Belgium and Switzerland, has just undertaken. The despatches of dispatches as now transmitted, and the failure of companies to furnish facilities which should be coextensive with the working of the Post Office, are points on which much is said. The Philadelphia *North American* remarks:

"The telegraph has not yet begun to accomplish half the grand results of which it is capable. Annihilating time and space as it does, it ought to be brought down within the reach of even the humblest citizen, just as the mail service is; and as corporate management has clearly failed to do that, and is not likely to reach it, the Government ought to step in and make the telegraph a part of the postal service."

In no country in the world, perhaps, are the circumstances and habits of the people more favorable to the change.

We are glad to see that the Tennessee Republicans who assail both the result of the late election and the manner in which it was produced do not ask for Congressional or Federal intervention. Mr. STOKES has been credited with a desire to invoke interference of that character, with the view of upsetting the decision of the people and having himself installed in the Executive chair; but even he is now said to have grown more rational in his expectations. He proposes to limit the exercise of Federal vengeance to the officers who used their influence against him, in which he may or may not succeed. If there has been fraud, the State Legislature is the proper body to investigate its nature and punish its authors, or those who have profited by it. When men like Mr. STOKES cast off reliance upon Federal authority for help in matters over which it has no control, the country will be nearer peace.

The treaty concluded by Mr. BURLINGAME and his Chinese Embassy with our Government has not been rejected by the Pekin Government, after all. At least so says Hon. J. ROSS BROWNE over the wires from San Francisco. The truth of this report we have doubted from the first, and we have been confidently looking for the contradiction. According to Mr. BROWNE'S statement, ratification or action on the treaty has merely been deferred until the return of the Embassy. It now remains for Mr. BROWNE, or some one else, to explain how such a rumor became current, and what part, if any, the foreign residents in the Celestial Empire had to do with it.

PLANCHETTE.

New Wonders of the "Irrepressible Amuse"—Portraits Drawn by it.

From the Toledo (Ohio) Commercial, Aug. 28.

Planchette seems to be making new developments, as is instanced in the case of a young lady of Battle Creek, Mich., who draws with crayons the portraits of deceased persons, as they appeared to their friends while living. The facts in the case are about as follows: While riding with Planchette some time since, it commenced portraying the faces of persons. It then directed her to send for a box to Chicago and get colored crayons, giving the price, &c. After thinking about it for some time, and having no knowledge of colored crayons, she was induced to send to the parties named, and see if there was any truth in the statements. She found them to be correct, and received the crayons as ordered. Planchette then began drawing the figures on a larger scale, and with some precision. One of the first drawn was recognized as that of a son of her father, who had died before the young lady was born, and persons acquainted with the family could easily detect a resemblance. Another was recognized by a man to be that of a daughter who had removed to California some fourteen years since, and who had been dead about five years. The man being rather skeptical about it, when Planchette wrote to tell who it was, wrote something they could not read; and as it seemed to be written backwards, one of the family suggested a looking-glass be brought to see if it could not be read by the reflection. This was done, and the name "Nancy" was found written distinctly and correctly by the little gentleman. Other persons have recognized deceased relatives. One of the drawings in colored crayons is very beautiful, the expression of the countenance being quite life like.

Planchette commences at the head to draw and finishes by picturing the shoulders. When it came to draw the dress of the picture above named, it indicated to the "medium," to take a purple crayon. This she refused to do, saying it would spoil the picture. She strove to resist the "power" for nearly half a day, till at last, exhausted, she gave way and let Planchette have its course. It combined several other colors with the purple and made a very handsome golden star, which is the admiration of all who see it.

The young lady cannot account for any of these phenomena. Planchette, Planchette has never taken lessons in even the rudiments of drawing, and of herself cannot, undirected, draw even the roughest sketch. We submit the case to the curious.

A Pleasant Letter from Oliver Wendell Holmes.

From the Charleston (S. C.) Courier, Aug. 31.

We have been shown a letter from the distinguished writer and lecturer, Dr. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, to Dr. F. PEYRE PORCHER, author of the *Resources of the Southern Fields and Forests*, which expresses the kindliest feelings toward the South. As it is not long, and as it will be perused with interest by the many readers of his books, we print the letter:

BOSTON, Aug. 7, 1869.

MY DEAR SIR: I received your letter yesterday, but the book had not yet arrived. As I am expecting to go to New-York for a few days, however, I write this line to thank you for your kind attention, and to assure you of my interest in the work to which you have given your time and labor, and for which you are so well qualified. I have seen a notice of it in one of your papers, but I am sorry to say I do not at this moment remember which one of the large number that I received or that passed under my eye. I only know that it was brief and complimentary.

You may feel sure that every genuine contribution to science, *ad literatum*, sound and useful knowledge coming from our Southern brethren will be welcomed in the most Catholic spirit among us at the North. No doubt the merits of criticism grow every year more exacting, and a book has a more severe ordeal to pass than twenty or thirty years ago, wherever it comes from. But I venture to say that as fast as any part of our common country deserolicalizes itself by answering such questions as that which the largest Republican which recognized only the common elements, it will receive the heartiest welcome and most generous appreciation.

Let me thank you for the pleasant words you speak about your liking for and familiarity with my verses. I have had more to do of late years with literature than with science, except that I hold by my anatomy, on which I deliver a long course every season. I take interest enough, however, in the profession to wait for your book, with the expectation of deriving much pleasure from its pages. Believe me, dear Dr. PORCHER, very truly yours, O. W. HOLMES.

The California Gold Mines.

From the San Francisco Alta, Aug. 21.

It seems probable that the Sierra Buttes or Downieville Peak, about ten miles east of the town of Downieville, will soon take rank next to Grass Valley as a centre of gold quartz mining. The Sierra Buttes, or Bain Mine, has been more regular in its yield and in its profits for the last fifteen years than any other mine in the State. The Independence, adjoining it, is also rich, but has been badly managed, has lost several mills by snow slides, and has not recovered from the debts incurred on account of them. The Kanaka, only three miles distant, on the opposite side of the North Yuba, has lately risen to be one of the most profitable of our quartz mines. Yesterday we had news that the Monumental—a mine newly-opened on the Buttes—had turned out one piece of gold weighing 16 pounds, and worth $3,000. There is some mistake about the figures, for a chunk of that weight would not be worth more than $60,000; but even as that value, it would be the best piece of gold found in the State since 1849.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SARATOGA.

The Season at the Springs—Its Commencement—The Birds of Gay Plumage—Their Departure—The President's Arrival—A Word to his Critics.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 28, 1869.

The flood-tide of Saratoga's season has passed, and there is room at the hotels. Two weeks more and the glitter and glamour of the votaries of folly and fashion will be gone, and Saratoga can be rationally enjoyed. Sensational people have become blasé with the races, the balls and the gossip, and only wait for His Excellency, the President of the United States, who is expected by to-night's train from the north. When the butterflies and bores have done with him and his there will be an exodus by the night train and the evening boat, and the gorgeous tints of brown Autumn will take the place of the gay plumage of the birds that have gone. We are patiently waiting for the corn to get along so we may have a black frost or two, that will give us a sharp morning relish for our Congress water, tinge the leaves with a blending harmony of gold and silver, and mayhap turn the enamel on some fair face to sooty blackness, through the subtle power of Nature's alchemy. I do not know that it would have the same effect upon a tinted skin that it does upon the potato vines, but I should like to see it tried.

Saratoga has its uses, though many people come and go and do not discover them. Its good uses are to drink the ever-abounding and health-giving waters, and to study human nature from a charitable standpoint. Its base uses are a too prominent dazzle and dissipation, a weary round of heartless show, a fierce rivalry of dress and display, a succession of headaches and heartaches, and a *finale* of disgust and depletion—to be epitomized when the trunks are unpacked at home as "our season at Saratoga," and to be expiated by an uncomfortable economy in weightier matters. The glare and glitter of fashion's display here feeds a sort of sensuous appetite; and you can pick from the throng certain people plethoric of purse and of flesh, who come ostensibly for the benefit the waters confer, but really to be dazed with the dazzle of lavish expenditure and the *abandon* that reigns in the parlors, in the ball-rooms and in the street. Some people there take much comfort; but they are domiciled in quiet cottage retreats, and they indulge in just as much or as little of the panorama of this miniature Broadway as they need for spice or variety to their existence. It is hard to believe that any one comes here for relaxation, for it is difficult to see how they get it. Some do; but it is those who live here for two, and not those who live for ten dollars a day.

The moths of fashion are preparing to forsake Saratoga. The bedraggled dresses are going into their trunks not to come out again this season. They have swept the parlors and the piazzas for the last time. They have been seen and admired and criticised, and the show is over. What a vexation it undoubtedly is to forsake comfortable houses and come here for small hand-box bedrooms at the hotels, and live in trunks. Yesterday I saw a lady, who, to adjust her full-trained dress, must needs step into the corridor, from her fourth-story dormitory, and then back again, before the flowing raiment could disport itself with the desired effect. Dozens of rich silks and delicate muslins and rustling grenadines are ripped from their wearers' waists every day by the careless tread of heavy-booted men, in the crowd and jostle of the staircases and dining-rooms. Dozens more are irretrievably ruined by the splash of soups and desserts in the hands of un-fee-d waiters; and what with the toilet damage in the rout of a night's ball to be added, it is not much wonder that even the depths of a Saratoga woman's wardrobe are sometimes reached. It is vulgar to wear the same dress repeatedly, and hence when the bottom is reached the wearers and the owners must, from force of circumstances, go home.

Mlle. "Anonyma" is also gone. Her career this season has not been so notorious as usual. One instance, however, deserves notice. Its boldness and audacity are a marvel to the few who knew the secret springs of "Anonyma's" action. She first burst forth into the array of fashionable votaries at Long Branch. No toilets were richer than her's, no diamonds more brilliant, no fondly butterfly had more devotees. She was duly gazetted as the "elegant," the "accomplished," the "fascinating" Mrs. ——, of New-York, or of St. Louis, or of Washington, as the facile fancy of "Anonyma" dictated. Her "personal charms" were duly advertised, seen and admired. Thence she flitted to Saratoga, and the programme was repeated, with additions. At the balls she was ubiquitous and resplendent, which fact was duly recorded to her entire satisfaction in the little morning papers here, which, in their gossipy personals, bear the same relation to a man's breakfast that a cantelope does. But a few familiar Washingtonians strayed this way and ruthlessly broke the wings of the brilliant insect. "Why," said they, "that is *Comanche*." "And who is *Comanche*?" inquired the worshipers. "Well, her gushing presence has often been felt in the corridors and galleries of the Capitol; her plumage is well known in the lobby, and she is called *Comanche* from her connection with a little bill which passed Congress a year or more ago to pay the builders $177,000 for the iron-clad *Comanche* which went to the bottom in San Francisco Harbor." *Sotto voce*—The claim was just enough, but members felt so much doubt about it that "Comanche" found a fine opportunity for her diplomacy. PARTON has been saying some interesting things about the Washington lobby, but he has overlooked one of the ra-ciest.

Mr. VANDERBILT and his new wife—*thrice* "well done, good and faithful servant"—have filled the bill of the gossipers for the past few days. The latter were a great deal chagrined that such a precious subject should be thrown right under their noses, *en fait accompli*, without ever a chance to talk it all over beforehand, and subject the good lady and her husband to a fashionable roasting. This may account for some of the *piquant* comment I have heard dropped in the parlors, the most savage excoriation being that the bride does not eat green corn gracefully! This is a cruel test, to be sure, for I have been waiting for many years to see the person who has grown graceful in this awkward and difficult proceeding.

An extra lot of people and trunks are in by this afternoon's trains, to spend Sunday and see the President, who is expected a couple of hours hence, from out of the hands of the hospitable Vermonters, who made manifest their most cordial regard at Burlington, last evening. After a hasty view of Kearsarge and the open sea, from the top of Mount Washington, on Thursday, he crossed the Green Mountain State through the fascinating White River Valley yesterday, and to-day through Lake Champlain, over the track of MONTCALM, and AMHERST, and MOREAU, past the rocks which mark the exploits of ROGERS and PUTNAM, and ETHAN ALLEN, to rest temporarily here. I understand the President will only hurry for the Sabbath, and then proceed to Washington for a few days, his family remaining at the Springs. And this is called "junketing!" Won't somebody pass around the hat, and present the thin-skinned Republican critters who are thus libing the President, first, with a dictionary, and, second, with a plate of cold victuals? The Administration is to go daylight to the dogs, and the party is to be utterly ruined because the President, like other mortals, spends a few weeks in recreation, in a manner consistent both with his official dignity and his official duty. There is one simple answer to such weak and short-sighted criticism, and it comes over the wires to-day, viz.: "More reports of seizures by Internal Revenue officers were received to-day by Commissioner DELANO than in any one previous day during the present Administration." More revenue being collected, more suits instituted, more convictions in the Courts, more debts being paid, more balance in the Treasury, more peace on the Plains, more minding your own business in a quiet, unostentatious manner, might all have been added, to the catalogue and not half the truth told. If some carping, meddlesome, corpuscled critics that I know of would follow GRANT'S example and bridle their tongues the public would applaud their self-denial.

CYRUS.

CORNWALL.

Hudson River Scenery—Cornwall, on the Hudson—"Idlewild"—Monotain Encampment of West Point Cadets, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CORNWALL, Orange County, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 24, 1869.

No lovelier reach of scenery can be found in this country than that which begins at Peekskill and ends at Cornwall, on the Hudson. It is doubtful if it can be excelled by any equal stretch of river view in the world for bold, sustained, picturesque and varying beauty. I think it is the feature of that wonderful stream, which, "unhasting yet unresting," goes down majestically to the sea. Passing into it from Haverstraw Bay, which, a little above Peekskill, contracts its mighty expanse into a few yards' span, there is always an eager commotion among the day voyagers on the river steamers. They rush toward the bow of the boat for a view. And vision after vision of delight breaks upon them. Right across the stream apparently, stands a noble old sentinel hill, clad in verdure and crowned with rock, as if to resist the passage of man into the realm of grandeur and grace beyond. But, as we advance, the menace vanishes and we skirt by the feet of an elevation a thousand feet high, into the midst of a scene charming as poet's ideal. Half a dozen other hills—some straight, high-shouldered and stern, as if they were gigantic outposts of the military institution further up, others leaning modestly away—glass themselves in the water below, which is as smooth, blue and brilliant as polished steel. From this, through new beauties, on to Cozzens' Hotel, two hundred feet above the stream, to West Point, a musket shot further up stream, and thence, amid impending hills, to the monarch of them all, old "Storm-King," which stands perpendicularly up 1,500 feet from the river's level at the southern extremity of the expanse, called "Newburg Bay;" it is a vision of beauty never to be forgotten, and it must be a torpid brain and obdurate heart that is not gladdened, elevated and refreshed by the spectacle.

CORNWALL.

The little hamlet called "Cornwall Landing," some sixty miles from New-York, lies close to "Storm-King," while Cornwall itself—or, as the villagers persist in styling it, "Canterbury"—is two miles from the Hudson, up among the hills. It stands on the edge of a plateau 300 feet above tide-water, and on the northern side of a noble range of what they term here "mountains." The village itself is a quaint old place, stretching along a dusty, well-traveled road, which is called "Main-street." The houses are of ancient date, and, except in point of neatness and comfort, in no way suggest the wealth and elegance which on all sides invest the little town. And little spoken of as its suburbs are, there are no lovelier, and few wealthier environs of the great Metropolis than those which encircle the modest village. Here, as is known, stands "Idlewild," so long associated with the name of the poet WILLIS, commanding a view of valley, river and mountain to which it would seem that neither art nor nature could add a single other charm. This estate has passed into the hands of a Mr. GEORGE, and the residence is occupied this season by the family of Mr. MURDOCK, President of one of your city banks. But through all the region round about on every point that secures an outlook, or has a natural advantage, are planted elegant villas and stately mansions, owned by rich New-Yorkers or well-to-do citizens of this county. The farm-houses themselves all over this table-land bespeak, by their freshness, taste, and, in many instances, elegance, not only the culture of their possessors, but the abundant resources of the soil which thus sustains such costly or appropriate establishments. A large number of wealthy and influential families from your City, Brooklyn and elsewhere have been passing and enjoying the Summer here, in a state of luxurious ease and quiet to which the denizens of Saratoga, Newport and Long Branch are utter strangers. When I speak of ease and quiet I don't mean inactivity, for every healthy, invigorating species of activity—boating, riding, walking, social intercourse, &c.—is in universal practice here. I mean that rest and refreshment which come from nearness to nature. GOETHE says: "On every height there lies repose," and here, amid the stillness, the grandeur and the attractiveness of these charming hills, one finds many an opportunity to secure that renewal of mind and body which leaves a sense of blissful rest impossible of attainment where what is called fashion holds chief sway.

THE CADETS' MOUNTAIN ENCAMPMENT.

Yesterday your correspondent paid a visit to the mountain encampment of the West Point Cadets. It took a tollsome march of five miles, up a precipitous ascent for a large distance, to reach it. When reached, however, the scene and its surroundings amply repaid the labor. A clearing had been made on a plain at least a thousand feet above the Hudson for this camp, and a new road, constructed by the sappers and miners, led into it. On the north of, and on almost a level with the ground, is a perfect gem of a lake, called "Round Lake"—clear, fresh and cool, fed by mountain springs. Beyond this lake rises a lofty hill, which is occupied by the cadets as one of their signal stations. These signal stations, by the way, are established on several eminences, and through them communication is opened from the camp to Newburg, whither a detachment of mounted cadets is periodically sent to receive dispatches. To the southward of the encampment, several hundred feet below its level, is another lovely sheet of water, named "Long Lake." Take it all and all, no finer ground could have been selected for this purpose. The cadets like it, for many reasons; they are charmed with the novelty of the thing, this being the first encampment among the wilds, and, moreover, there is not so much military strictness as generals on the grounds at West Point. There is, nevertheless, enough to secure good discipline and thorough performance of duty.

The cadets told me that some of their work was pretty severe, and from some of what I saw, I should say they did not exaggerate. In a grove adjacent to the camp I saw a dozen or more cutting down timber and trimming branches to make gabions, while others made them military devices. Others were sent off afoot to scale the distant peaks to occupy the signal-stations; and others still paced up and down, with heavy muskets on shoulder, as camp guard. There appeared to be some alleviation, however, of these hardships. At least, these juvenile heroes acted as if they thought so. There was a large delegation of ladies—young and not so young—from West Point, some, not with empty baskets, you may be sure, to relieve the hardships of the youthful soldier in his first experience on the "tented field." It was a picturesque sight to see these gayly-dressed groups of women seated under some leafy awning, or sauntering over the ground escorted by the boys in gray. Many creature comforts and even luxuries reach the boys through the ladies, and thus the hard fare of the cadet is for a large measure mitigated.

I observed not a single departure from strict gentlemanly deportment. In their intercourse with each other and with visitors to the camp there seemed to be an air of genuine courtesy and good will. Judging by what I saw, the discipline in this respect must be of a high order. I was somewhat disappointed in regard to the physique of the cadets, expecting to see many tall and stalwart young men. There are few of this class, however, and the average of height would be rather low, paradoxical as that may seem. Nor is there any striking evidence of intellectual or other superiority in the countenances of these embryo soldiers. good, open, manly faces there undoubtedly are, and many of them, but few on which high mental power is plainly written. The cadets, however, are in the transition period; they are, or have to be, as clay in the potter's hand, and superior culture will mend defects of nature if any such there be.

WASHINGTON'S SPRING.

On my return to this place from the encampment, I passed at a spot of historic interest, known as "Washington's Spring." It is on the side of a hill, and is about 1,200 feet above the river. My companion, an old resident, who has known this spring for nearly half a century, says that, in his memory, it has never failed and has never been interfered with. It is doubtless in the same condition to-day as when our revolutionary soldiers, who for a time held these hills, drank from it.

T. J. C.

VOICES OF THE PEOPLE.

A European Steamer on the Rocks—The Danger of Running at Full Speed in a Fog.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On the morning of Aug. 8, 1869, Sunday, at 4 o'clock I was waked from sleep, on a great European steamer, by the cessation of the motion of the screw, and then a slight concussion and tremor through the whole ship, and finally a cessation of motion. As we had been shrouded in dense fog since the afternoon of the Thursday previous, I came to the conclusion, rather a sleepy one, that we had run down some poor fisherman, and so remarked to my room-mate. But I was soon disabused of this idea by the tramp of many hurried feet in our passage-way, and the report that we were on the rocks!

Of course I got up and dressed as quickly as possible, mounted the companion-way and was startled to see our good ship with her bows dead against a mountain of sheer rocks, three hundred feet high. On either side and within a few feet of the ship, were reefs extending beyond the stern. And here we were, after a two thousand-mile run from the coast of Ireland, quietly lying on Newfoundland, in what corresponded exactly to one of our slips in New-York.

Had either of the following contingencies occurred, loss in the one case of the ship, and in the other of the vessel and 500 lives, would have been well nigh certain. In the first place, had we struck either reef with the greater speed which she had on her, which she lost before reaching the main land, she would have "stove." In the second place, had the sea been running—it was perfectly calm at the time, and the wind on shore—we would have gone to pieces inevitably, and as no landing could have been effected for at least half a mile from where we lay, it is almost certain that our boats would have been lost in many fathoms of water.

After throwing over some of our cargo the steamer slid easily off, the fog lifted long enough to show us the way out, we steered due east for two hours, then south, and made New-York in good time.

The previous night at about 10:30 o'clock we were right on the land, or else an iceberg—no one seemed to know which—escaping only by God's goodness. Our stranding was but little north of Trepassy Bay, the grave of the *Germanicus* and *Cleopatra*, and at about the same time. A smooth sea, a light wind on our port or starboard bow for four or five days, a beautiful new ship, with the latest and best appliances for navigation, are conditions under which it seems marvelous that this mishap should have occurred. Are compasses rendered so sluggish by fog, and so errant by an iron ship, as to produce so large a variance as to land us in so perilous a position? Is it necessary for vessels not under contracts, in which time is of the essence, to run at full speed in a fog?

Had our ship gone down, and all on board, it would but have added another to a long list of accidents and losses which now blacken the record of this line. It would have been attributed to ill luck. Is it ill luck? How tremendous is the responsibility of taking five hundred human lives into safe-keeping over the Atlantic; how great, therefore, should be the wisdom and discretion exercised in this case.

A PASSENGER.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1869.

The Price of Wood.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Here is an instance of exorbitant charges for an article used by every poor person who cooks a meal or lights a fire. A bundle of kindling wood cost 25¢ cents.; it is cut in pieces 2½ inches long, is 7 inches in diameter, and weighs somewhat less than 2½ pounds. That is the price, size and weight of a bundle in Harlem, said I suppose elsewhere in the City.

Each bundle contains, say, allowing eight per cent. loss of bark, 100 cubic inches of wood, each cubic foot making 17 bundles; therefore, one cord makes 2,176 bundles, which realizes the handsome sum of $54 40 for one cord. Again, a bundle weighs less than 2½ pounds, each pound costs one cent; one cubic foot of pure wood weighs 45 pounds, and sells for 45 cents. There are 128 feet to the cord, which comes to $57 75, nearly the same as the prior estimate.

The coal dealers are veritable Peabodies in comparison with the wood dealers.

C. P.

Kerosene and Other Inflammable Oils.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In order to extirpate the use of these adulterated oils, and aid the authorities in preventing the sale of these compounds, let the fire insurance companies of the City enforce the conditions of their policies which voids a policy unless specially permitted in writing. The companies generally refuse to permit the burning of these oils or lights in stores or dwellings; but

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 27, 1869. J. H. P.

INCIDENTALS.

The leading Canadian papers speak in generous terms of the defeated crew in the international boat race. The Toronto *Globe* deems how much more attention has been paid to rowing in the English universities than in the American, and says that Harvard has shown how accomplished a crew she can turn out, and denounces justly its disappointment at having been beaten by Oxford under such circumstances.

The Hamilton (Ontario) *Free Press* says that Harvard did so well that, though victory is with Oxford, it was gained by exertions of no common order, and by men who, in their average weight, were nearly one stone (fourteen pounds) each heavier than their antagonists. The Harvards, it adds, made a gallant struggle, and though beaten have well earned by their gallantry and pluck all the encomiums that assuredly are to be showered upon them.

The enthusiastic boating men of Milwaukee, Wis., made arrangements to fire a salute of thirty guns and to hold a public meeting in the City Hall, on Friday evening, to be addressed by several prominent citizens, provided the international boat race was won by the Harvards. Ah, well, this world is full of disappointments.

Colonel WM. W. FOLWELL, a native of this State, and recently Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy in Kenyon College, Ohio, has been elected President of the University of Minnesota.

The Mobile *Register* is very unhappy because Professor NORTHROP, of Yale, has been elected President of the University of Alabama. RAPHAEL SEMMES, the rebel pirate, was the *Register's* man for the position, and it thinks every decent Southerner should be displeased at his defeat.

The military authorities have refused permission to owners of lots on Sullivan's Island, in Charleston Harbor, to level the dismantled fortifications. The Charleston *Courier* characterizes this proceeding as high-handed, to use the mildest term, and says that the State ceded to the United States authorities only the land occupied by Fort Moultrie and one hundred yards on each side. The matter will be tested in the United States Court.

Richmond papers of Saturday say that the amount of interest paid on the Virginia State debt to date is $136,600. There remains $225,000 of the amount appropriated, and there is in the State Treasury $200,000. They also say it is contemplated to pay the same rates of interest on the foreign debt of £373,000 sterling, which with the current rate of exchange will amount to about $20,000 in gold.

Hon. H. F. SIMRALL, of Mississippi, declined to sign the address of the Conservatives recently issued, and says he thinks the National Union Republican Convention, to be held in Jackson next week, should put none but unquestioned Republicans on the State ticket.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* believes there is enough cotton growing in the South to make 5,000,000 bales, but it fears there is not sufficient labor to secure that amount. It looks forward hopefully to the introduction of the Chinese.

The Sacramento and San Francisco Societies of California Pioneers are making arrangements for a grand excursion to New-York, to start about the middle of September, and to be absent about a month. The single fare has been placed at $150 currency for the round trip.

Illinois is to have a new Capitol at Springfield. The plans, specifications and estimates of the Commissioners have just been officially approved. The entire cost, exclusive of foundation, is limited to $2,000,000.

Mr. GEORGE GILLESPY, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Iowa, has made appointments to speak in twenty-five places in that State. Senator HENDRICKS and Mr. VOORHEES are to aid him.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* tunes its lyre to sound the praises of JUDAH P. BENJAMIN. His career as a young lawyer, it says, was sudden and meteoric in its brilliancy, and now, in his riper years, learned in his profession, gifted by nature with the most persuasive eloquence and amiable manners, possessing a methodical and untiring industry, he presents the extraordinary characteristics of a mental phenomenon.

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Governor BALDWIN, of Michigan, declines to appoint delegates to the St. Louis National Capital Convention.

A committee, consisting of three revenue marine officers, is to meet in St. Louis about the 20th of September, to consider the propriety of stationing a United States revenue steamer there. The *Democrat* thinks the Treasury Department may be looking to the early establishment of St. Louis as a port of entry.

A young lady has applied for appointment as postmistress of Cincinnati, and has sent to Washington a petition formidable from the number of names attached to it, and the wealth and respectability of their bearers, to strengthen her claims.

THE COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS.

The Trip to the Pacific Coast—An Interview with Hon. William D. Kelley.

A report, filling several columns, of an interview with Hon. WILLIAM D. KELLEY, is published in the Philadelphia *Press*, giving an account of the trip of the House Committee of Ways and Means to California and Oregon. Judge KELLEY expressed the opinion that the Union and Central Pacific Railroads were better constructed than any other new railroads ever which he had ever traveled. They have, in his judgment, kept entire faith with the Government, though they fulfilled their contract, and given us this great highway in less than half the time allowed them by the law under which they received their grant. Judge KELLEY expressed himself as greatly pleased with the extreme Western country, and spoke enthusiastically of the possibilities of its future. He said that, to his mind, we "are crowning the threshold of a new epoch in human history, and perhaps a greater than any that has preceded it. Our commerce with China is increasing with marvelous rapidity, and is already of the most profitable character. At the same time, our Western territory is made up of immense, almost inexhaustable, tracts of valuable, but uncultivated land, of unopened mines, of undeveloped fisheries, and of almost every other possible source of wealth and employment for human industry. We are burdened with a debt which, told in figures, startles us by its magnitude, but which, when considered in comparison with our resources, is scarcely worthy of serious concern. Undertakings which promise hundreds, and, in many instances, thousands, per cent. return, are open to enterprise in every part of the Pacific coast. They are not initiated, because the labor essential to their proper execution cannot be had."

Of the Chinese he said: "If Chinese immigration is to be promoted—I need not say promoted, for it needs no promotion at our hands, but is inevitable; with 500,000,000 of people overcrowded and underpaid, it will come unless forcibly prohibited—it, I say, it is not to be prohibited by unfriendly or hostile legislation. And I trust that our several religious denominations will so organize their missionary movements that whenever the Chinese enter a town there will be capable people ready to present to them the primer and make them familiar with our alphabet. If at all points they be met with this instruction, with this welcome, our Christian Republic will assimilate to ourselves the Chinese, as it has the people of all other nations, and they will cease to continue aliens in our midst."

And speaking further of their occupations, he said: "They are to be found as cooks, and in every department of household service. The Mission mill employs 1,000 workmen, who perform every part of the labor, from the opening of the unwrought wool to the packing and marking of the boxes containing the finished fabrics prepared for shipment. They receive ninety cents a day, and the Company provides them with a large building in which to lodge and take their meals, with a kitchen and adequate cooking apparatus for the preparation of their food, and a supply of water by an artificial stream. The Mission employs about 600, however, with a considerable number of the people at other establishments. Their wages per diem are from $1 to $1 50 in gold. Of course, it is not to be supposed that the Chinese are employed only in manual labor, and there are those who can turn out, and demand justly to be disappointed at having been beaten by Oxford under such circumstances.

The Hamilton (Ontario) *Free Press* says that Harvard did so well that, though victory is with Oxford, it was gained by exertions of no common order, and by men who, in their average weight, were nearly one stone (fourteen pounds) each heavier than their antagonists. The Harvards, it adds, made a gallant struggle, and though beaten have well earned by their gallantry and pluck all the encomiums that assuredly are to be showered upon them.

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THE HARTFORD TRAGEDY.

Capture of McGuire, the Wife Murderer—His Story.

From the Hartford Post, Aug. 28.

Ever since the tragedy occurred, the Chief of Police has had a man watching the house where MCGUIRE formerly lived, which is on the corner of Washington-street and Retreat-avenue. Last night Officer DALY was stationed there. Near 2 o'clock this morning DALY saw a man coming down Washington-street, who came to the house, jumped over the fence, and going to the window of one of the rooms which MCGUIRE occupied, endeavored to look into the interior of the house. The officer started for the man, but did not succeed in catching him, for he eluded his grasp and disappeared in the darkness. Knowing that it was impossible to find him without aid, DALY started for assistance. He had not gone far before he met Officers MCCARTY and DAGGETT. The officers determined to search the house, and finding a hatchway door leading into the cellar open, Officers DAGGETT and MCCARTY entered it. Both were provided with clubs and pistols, and the latter carried a lantern. Entering the cellar, they searched it, and at once found MCGUIRE lying behind a refrigerator, under the stairs which lead to the floor above. He was awake, and surrendered himself without resistance.

MCGUIRE is said to be 35 years of age, but he certainly appears to be much older. He evidently is entirely worn out by long walking, and seemed to care little for the situation in which he is placed. He is about five feet nine inches high, has dark complexion and eyes, high cheek bones, and dark-brown hair streaked with gray. His clothes are entirely different from those said to have been worn by him, and not a perfect description has yet been given, although his relatives were certain that he was dressed just as the circulars issued by the Chief said he was. He does not seem to realize the crime which he has committed, and when told by Mr. STORRS that his bills were of but little importance, that he was in a very serious place, he made no answer.

In the presence of a large number of the force, he gave to the Chief the following account of his whereabouts since the affair occurred.

MCGUIRE'S STORY.

We give the story of the unfortunate man nearly in his own words. Without stating that he committed the deed, he said he left the house, and went across Washington-street into Retreat, and through that into Baker. I then went up Zion-street, and down Park, passing Fendield's, to the foot-bridge over the river, which I crossed, and went up Flower-street to Farmington-avenue, turning from that into the next street beyond Niles, into Agriman-avenue. Went out beyond the bridge. Went across the lots into Albany-avenue, which I followed, passing near Wadsworth tavern. Then went toward Bloomfield (by the north road leading to the town,) turning to the left, near Prasser's mill, and went to Barber's corner. I turned to the right beyond BARBER'S, and crossed the river near Spoonerville. I then went north, keeping west of Bloomfield Centre, to Turkey Hills, and from there went to Granby. Went to an Irish house, and said there to Mrs. ——— that I was going to Suffield. Stopped at a house and got supper, and stayed in barn that night (Sunday night.) Monday morning I went to Westfield, Mass., where I stopped at a distillery and asked for half a pint of cider brandy, which was given me. I asked for something to eat, and got it. I wanted $40 a month. Went to Granville, to Jockey's Corner. I stopped at an Irishman's house that night, (Monday,) and got some supper and breakfast there. I got a Springfield *Republican*. The paper said my wife was getting better, and would be likely to get well. I then went to Hartland, and stopped at an Irishman's house. He gave me milk and a cookey. I came to a place called Canton, and then kept the road to Bloomfield and West Hartford. I went to Farmington, and through Gooseberry Lane to Griswoldsville. This was in the night. Then went from a new factory to Funkinstown, and from there to my sister's house, Rocky Hill. I got there before light Wednesday evening. Don't know what time it was. I woke up my sister and asked her about my wife. Sister said she was better, and I went away; went to woods in Cromwell; slept in the woods; came back during the day—Wednesday; went into the house and got a piece of bread and meat; my sister was not to home; went into the road and walked until night, when I staid in a barn in East Berlin; got up at 10 o'clock next evening (Thursday night); walked in the road toward Meriden; got into the woods and stayed until dark; then went to Meriden; went to my sister JANE'S, (Mrs. WM. GOODWIN;) she spread a little supper; she said my wife was getting better; then went to my brother's, and he told me that my wife was dead, and myself, too. Then to Meriden—I'll go back to Hartford, and if my wife is dead, give myself up." And 10 o'clock at night (Thursday night) I started for home, following the telegraph wires; slept a while at a barn on the road beyond Berlin. When I got up went to Newington, and went into an Irishman's house at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, (Friday afternoon,) and had a bit of dinner. I asked how far it was to Wethersfield? They said six miles. I went on in the street to Gooseberry lane, and went down that to Wethersfield; there I stopped at Mrs. DICKINSON'S at 6 or 7 o'clock in the afternoon; she was not at home, but I went into her garret and staid until about 8 o'clock; I heard the whistles; just after I came out I met her, and spoke to her; says I, "I was at your house, but couldn't get in;" asked her if she had heard anything from Hartford; could not hear what she said. Came down Gooseberry lane. Rode with a fellow who was going to West Hartford until I got to the turnpike. I got out there and came on the turnpike, keeping on the hill road; went into Verna-street, and into Zion's Hill burying ground, and then into the Champion place. Got there about 9 o'clock last night. Staid awhile; don't know how long. I then went to my house, expecting to see my oldest boy. I wanted to give him some money. I looked into the window to see if any one was there, but found that the room was empty.

After his story was concluded, MCGUIRE asked for a change of clothes, saying that he felt dirty. An officer was sent to bring him clean clothes throughout. He also expressed a desire for a cigar, a need while in jail, and a daily was given him. He was then taken from the office to the jail, on Pearl-street.

The National Capital—What St. Louis Thinks of the Claims of Washington.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Aug. 27.

Washington begins to discover, with surprise, that a national poor-house is not altogether a satisfactory thing to the national taxpayers. All the money that city ever sees comes from the Federal Treasury, and its enormous charges for rent, board, hotel accommodations, and everything else, salable, drinkable and wearable, are, in effect, so many assaults upon the public purse. Add to this the millions of dollars which we have to spend every year to keep in order that concern called a District; to police and govern it; to light and

OUT OF THE WORLD.

Lord Howe Island—Its Situation and Size—Its People and their Peculiarities.

A Sidney, Australia, paper supplies the following curious facts respecting Lord Howe Island, which is situated in latitude 31 South, longitude 159 East, and out 400 miles from Sydney:

"It is sixteen miles in circumference, six miles and a half in length, and averages about half a mile in breadth. About one-third of the island is taken up by two mountains at the south end, which descend in some places perpendicularly to the water. One of these rocks, called Paul's Pyramid, from its peculiar shape, is about 2,000 feet above the level of the sea. There is a kind of harbor at the southwest side of the island, protected from the swell by a bar about three-quarters of a mile from the shore. The island is well timbered in every direction. It is inhabited by about thirty-five persons, including children. There are, however, only about eight or ten able-bodied young men. The island was, in years gone by, used as a calling station for whalers; and it was with the view of trading with whalers, it is said, that the first settlers were induced to make it their home. The islanders live very peaceably together, although they have no laws, nor any one to superintend or guide them. There is neither schoolmaster nor clergyman on the island. The inhabitants live in a state of blissful ignorance as to what is taking place in other parts of the world. There seems to be a tacit understanding among themselves to respect each others property. No register of the births and deaths is kept; and marriage, in a legal sense, cannot be performed. One remarkable fact which struck some of the visitors was the indifference on the part of the islanders with regard to what was going on in the colonies or elsewhere, and their disinclination to ask questions concerning other countries. Except in one or two instances, they manifested no desire whatever to leave their island home. Most of the people are English, or natives of one or other of the Australian colonies. They were strongly advised by Captain LORDETT and other gentlemen who visited the island with him to keep a register of the births and deaths; and they adopted the advice, and appointed Captain SURLING to perform that duty. Now that the wants of the island have been somewhat brought under the notice of the Government, steps will probably be taken to amend the present state of things existing there, and to induce the people to provide means for educating their children. Some of the houses are good, substantial buildings, built of hardwood slabs, others are constructed of palm-trees and covered with palm-leaves. The palm-trees grow luxuriantly everywhere, and houses are frequently surrounded with them. No manufactures are carried on, everything, both in the way of furniture and implements, being imported. At the time of the visit of the Commission, the islanders were all decently clothed. There is a small vessel, belonging to two or three parties on the island, which trades to Sydney about three or four times every year, bringing produce, and taking back flour and such other commodities as are required. This is the only direct communication which takes place between the island and this continent. Occasionally a vessel calls at the island, and exchanges of goods and produce then take place. They generally barter for medicine, for goods which they require and seldom either give or take money for anything. They occasionally run short of flour, biscuits and sugar, but they always have plenty of other food. The island is overrun with great numbers of pigs and goats. The pigs roam about in a wild state and feed on palm-seed, and the flesh is said to be very good, resembling veal in flavor. There are also great quantities of poultry of almost every kind. The chief products of the island are onions, (some of which annually find their way to this colony,) potatoes, maize and bananas. The vegetation resembles in a great measure that of tropical lands. Among the trees are to be found the banyan. One specimen of this kind of tree is said to cover about an acre and a half. The soil is rich and capable of producing plants either of a tropical or semi-tropical character. The ground is of an undulating character, cultivation taking place chiefly on the lower ground. A correspondent (Mr. JOHN BRASHER, formerly conchologist to Her Majesty's ship *Curacoa*,) sends us the following particulars: 'The island was not inhabited until about thirty years ago, when a European family landed there, and lived there for seventeen years. When he was there in 1856, there were thirty-three Europeans with their wives. At that time there was plenty of water, fish, fowls, birds, pigs and goats. The greater part of the settlers on Lord Howe's Island are old whaling Captains and sailors who leave their ships. Nothing was known of the natural history of the island until the late Mr. JOHN MACGILLIVRAY, formerly naturalist to Her Majesty steamers *Rattlesnake* and *Herald*, visited it in 1851, and discovered the following species of mollusca and land fauna: four species of the genus Helix, one of the genus Bulimus, four of the genus Diplomastina, one of the genus Cyleophorus, one of the genus Hegistoma, and one of the genus Omphalotropis. The island is a general rendezvous for the colonial and foreign whalers to get fresh provisions, such as onions, potatoes, &c. These things are generally given in exchange for liquors. This island is not the one that was discovered by Captain WALLIS on the 10th of July, 1767. The

MURDER IN BROOKLYN.

The Proprietor of a Grocery Wantonly Shot—Escape of the Assassin.

From the Brooklyn (Mon.) Independent, Aug. 23.

Last night, after the regular performance of

TRANSFERS OF REAL ESTATE.

NEW-YORK.

Washington-st., No. 337, 20x68.11x20x68.4..... $20,000
Ninth-st., n. s. 100 ft. e. of 6th-av., 21x100.5..... 35,000
Ninth-st., n. s. 114 ft. w. of 6th-av., 19.6x100.5..... 34,000
Ninth-st., n. s. 177 ft. w. of 6th-av., 19.6x100.5..... 34,000
64x117.2x100.11..... 32,000
Sixth and 126th sts., commencing at a point in the westerly of said 6th, running 200 ft. n. o. of 6th-av., 97.10x100.....
Sixth-st., s. s. 125 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x98.9, more or less.....
Sixth-st., s. s. 100 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x98.9.....
Lease Recorded.
Bowery-st., Nos. 27, 2 years, per year.....
Pine-st., No. 6, 7 years and eight months, per year.....
Oak-av., n. e. corner of 161st., 5 years, per year.....

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.
Douglass-st., e. s., 125 ft. w. of Bond-st., 25x100.....
Liberty-st., No. 72, n. of Woodhull-st., 21x102.....
Magnolia-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. w. of Cumberland-st., 20x100.....
Nassau-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of Central-av.....
Nassau-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Central-av.....
Nassau-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Central-av.....
Market-st., n. s., 240.6 ft. e. of the Bridge and 24 feet road, 100x120.....
Market-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Bond-av., 25x100.....
Myrtle-av., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Bond-av., 25x100.....
North 2d-st., e. s., 81.5 ft. n. 9 of 7th-st., irreg.
Pine-st., No. 6, 7 years and eight months, per year.....
Powell, w. s., 87.11 n. of North 9th-st., 22x100.....
Powell, w. s., 109.11 n. of North 9th-st., 22x100.....
Lot No. 127, A. Stockton's map.....

QUEENS COUNTY.

College Point.
Lafayette-st. and Flushing-av., n. e. corner, 200x100 and house.....
Lafayette-st., w. s., 150 ft. n. of Broadway, 100x100.....
Water-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Broadway, 100x100.....

Jamaica.
Fulton-st., s. s., adjoining Buckley, 42ft.6x99.5x irr.x99.10, Brenton's.....
Rockville Centre.
Central-st., w. s., adjoining Upton, 100x200 and house.....

Succasunna.
Payster-av. and Roddis-st., n. w. corner, 100x175 and house.....

Morrisania and Jamaica Plank-road, s.s., adjoining Decker's 40 acres, Compton's.....

Westchester.
Bleecker-av., e. s., 250 ft. n. of University-place, 50x150.....

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Morrisania.
Union-st., s. w. s., 200 ft. s. s. of Cortlandt-av., 25x100.....
Third-st. and College-av., s. e. corner, 75x150.....

East Chester.
Fifth-av., w. s., lot No. 349 Mt. Vernon, 100x168.....
Fifth-av., s. s., lot No. 340 Central Mt. Vernon, 50 x100.....
Fifth-av., s. s., lot No. 170 Central Mt. Vernon, 50 x100.....
Fifth-av., s. s., part lot No. 16 Mt. Vernon Station, New street, 2 C. L. lots Nos. 7 and 8 C. C. V. Morgan's property, 100x150.....

Westchester.
Fifth-av., s. s., lot No. 607, Wakefield, 80x100.....

Rye.
Central and Clinton ave., n. w. corner, lot No. 24 West Rye.....
Mason and Central ave., n. w. corner, lot No. 10 West Rye.....
Main No. 15, 10, 20. Map of Rye Park, 9 87-100 acres.....

West Farms.
Lot No. 32 Central Morrisania, 50x150.....

Portland.
Fifth-st., s. s., part block No. 32, Verplanck, 50x100

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.
Varick and Montgomery sts., n. w. corner, 75 x100.....

Hudson City.
Summit-av. and Mandeville-st., corner, 25x100... Lot 7 exc. 50 ft. map of West Hoboken Land Association No. 2, 25x100.....
Lot No. 19, block 1, adjoining Reservoir, 25x100.
Lot No. 14, block 1, Lot Nos. 61 and 62, Gilbert's map, 50x150.....

Hoboken.
Lot No. 24, block No. 107, Custer's estate.....

Bergen.
Lots No. 62 and 64, block B, map of Monticello and Colden.....

West Hoboken.
Amelia-st., n. s., south part of central lot No. 1 marked E, and back lot No. 2, share No. 2, tract No. 1, 75x21.....

North Bergen.
24 lots sold by Frederick Hoppenheimer to Hermann Newbert, map of the High Point Land Association.....

New-York and Fairview Plank-road, s. s., Nos. 7, 8, 9 and 10, block No. 2, map of Homestead Station.....

Greenville.
Lot No. 35, map of property at Pearreton, 103 ft. from old Bergen road, 82x113.....

CITY REAL ESTATE.

BROADWAY.

Near the Fifth-avenue Hotel. To lease for a long term of years, the premises (recently used for the Hotel), as a hotel, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—FROM 1ST October a modern-built house completely furnished; seventeen rooms; large barn and carriage; about 2 acres of land. Address WILLIAM JACOBUS, Hasbrouck, N. J., or W. J. BALDWIN, No. 317 Broadway, Room No. 40.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—14 MILES FROM A DEPOT, on Hackensack Extension Railroad, farm 30 acres, new house and all necessary improvements, $3,000; one of 40 acres, all buildings and fruit, $4,000. Either will exchange; 24 acres of well-improved land, good buildings, fruit, &c., one mile from Nanuet, on Northern Railroad, $2,000; 10 acres, with first-class buildings and fruit, on Northern Railroad, one mile from depot, $3,000; 20 acres, two miles from Nanuet, on Northern Railroad, splendid land, very choice, at $150 per acre; 10 acres on Erie Railroad, 40 acres within miles from depot, with house, $10,000; 24 acres for $6,000. A large number of first-class Farms and City houses and farms in vicinity for sale and exchange. JOHN CRUMP, 1,701 Chestnut-st., opposite Erie Railroad depot, Paterson, N. J.

LOTS AT UNION TOWN, N. J.—$5 PAY $10 down, $10 per month; only one hour from New-York, on the Philadelphia Railroad; fourteen trains daily. For maps, &c., apply to the property inspector at THOS. FARLEY, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner of Fulton.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms for sale or to let; also, many unfurnished houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 346 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 3 P. M.

SOUTHERN FARMS AND HOMES.—Persons wishing to go South to improve their condition can find extraordinary chances to secure farms, homes and business properties by applying to the SOUTHERN LAND COMPANY, No. 28 Broadway-st., New-York.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment House, in the Block between Nos. 37 and 43 Gansevoort-st. MATTHEW C. FOX.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

NEW HOTEL.—CO LEASE ON CHESTnut-st., Nos. 1,502, 1,504 and 1,506; the most fashionable centre of Philadelphia; building new and complete, with the modern improvements for a first-class hotel; will be ready for occupancy on 1st of June next; with private bath, water closet, &c.; general size of bedrooms 12 by 20 feet, and 15 by 18 feet, with two entrances to each room; parlor, dining-room, &c., large and airy; will lease for a term of years. Address JOHN CRUMP, No. 1,701 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

TO LET—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT House No. 464 West 36th-st., in perfect order; rent, $1,200. Also, three-story and basement brick house, No. 221 East 54th-st., near 1st-av.; rent, $600. Also, two-story French attic and basement brick house, with privilege, on 112th-st., Boulevard, corner 9th-av.; $700; all unfurnished. Apply to GEO. W. PANKING, No. 39 Bleecker-st.

TO LET—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY, the three-story brick house, newly painted and in good order, in Bond-st., between Lafayette and Bowery. Also, the house by Lease next from Nesmy City Hotel; rent low. Apply to No. 30 Wall-st., or No. 1 Jackson's place.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY, A three-story house; partially furnished; one door from Union-square. Inquire at No. 9 Middle-lane, or at No. 118 East 16th-st., after 4 P. M., for three days.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO 39 Park-row, a spacious, well-lighted room, in good condition, on the fourth floor. Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, Times Office.

STORE TO LET—A GOOD LOCATION for hat and cap. Inquire at No. 4 Jackson-st., or Tile Contractor, in the millinery, Nassau-st. Yard, L. I.

PLEASANT OFFICES TO LET AT A very low rental, on second floor of building, No. 27 Park-row, corner of Ann. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE ROOM NOS. 32 AND 34 Broad-st., lately occupied by Board of Brokers. Apply to D. C. HAYS, No. 11 Wall-st.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 9 NEW-street, Room No. 7, Second floor.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A MEDIUM-sized unfurnished house, between Madison and 6th-avs., and 57th and 42d sts. Address, by letter, Mrs. WALKER, Fifth-avenue Hotel.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, STATIONERS and printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane, supply everything in their line at lowest price. Orders solicited.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE OF COAL LANDS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

ROBT. A. MAGGERTY & CO. NO. 8 Pine-st., New-York, will sell on

TUESDAY, Sept. 14, 1869,

at the EXCHANGE SALESROOM, No. 111 BROADWAY, (Trinity Building,) New-York, at 12 o'clock M., the following described valuable coal property, viz.:

This estate, known as "Branchdale," is situated in Schuylkill County, Penn., near Pottsville, and contains 600 acres and 160 perches.

There are excellent railroad outlets to markets, distance to Philadelphia by rail, 105 miles; by canal, 111 miles; and by the new road now in process of construction, the "Union Central"—being connected by the Lehigh Valley, Morris and Essex, and New-Jersey Central Railroad—will have direct communication with New-York City, 157 miles.

A part of the surface is used for farming purposes, and the unbroken portion is well timbered, (heavy,) and valuable for mining purposes.

The whole extent of the property is underlaid throughout by all the anthracite coal veins of the region, both red and white ash, and twenty-one and a half inches (21½ in.) coal has been mined on it, and a small portion of the coal has been mined out, and the best and most valuable veins remain unmined.

There is an opening on the celebrated "Diamond" vein, which has been worked by portable coal power.

This colliery has two slope engines and boilers, pumps, railroad iron, cars and all appurtenances necessary to operate it.

There is a breaker, with engine, boiler, rollers, shaker, screens, fan-house, &c., in perfect working order, awaiting the completion of the slope.

There is also a large dwelling-house, boarding-house, dairy and out-houses, two good frame-houses for foremen, and three stables, making in all thirty-six buildings, exclusive of breaker, engine and fan-house.

For an examination of a carefully-prepared brief of title to this property, from original surveys and patent from the State, map, &c., for further particulars, &c., detail, time for TERMS OF SALE, apply to the auctioneers.

ROBERT A. MAGGERTY & CO.,
No. 8 Pine-st., New-York.

C. H. PEIRCE, Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE, JERSEY & R.R. BONDS.—Sales at New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 10 Pine-st., New-York.

POSITIVE SALE BY ORDER OF S. CAMILL, ESQ., ASSIGNEE OF WM. SLOTE.

AT CRANFORD, N. J.,

On THURSDAY, Sept. 2, at 12 M.

There are well situated five minutes' walk North of the station, and in the vicinity of improvements. Payments unusually easy: 10 per cent. cash the balance free on the day of sale, and $10 a month thereafter.

Special train will leave the foot of Liberty-st., at 11 A. M. Collation on the arrival of the train.

Efficient decoration will greet all boys and secure a pleasant day.

For railroad passes, maps and full particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers.

Free passes can also be obtained at W. D. Bigelow's store, corner of Broadway and Read-st., (three doors); Tate's, corner of Broadway and Read-st., (three doors), and at Lovejoy's Hotel, corner of Park-row and Beekman-st.

JOSEPH MCGUIRE, Auctioneer.

A FREQUENT SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN THE WESTERN WARD.

JOSEPH MCGUIRE, auctioneer, will sell on TUESDAY, Aug. 31, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, in the suit of Charles Mather, Esq., referee, the valuable plot of ground, with the buildings thereon, situated on the northeasterly corner of William and New-Chambers-sts., and known as Nos. 1 and 3 New-Chambers-st. and 2 William-st. Maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 67 Cedar-st., corner Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

SEVENTY-FOURTH AUCTION SALE OF SECTION BONDS, ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1869.—The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., auctioneers, at the Company's office, No. 3 Nassau-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1, at 12 o'clock noon,

30,000 TONS OF COAL,

from the Lackawanna region, deliverable at Elizabethport, N. J., during September, 1869.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL BEDDING, CLOTHING, DRESSINGS, &c.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 30, 1869.

Will be sold at public auction, in this city, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of September, 1869, at Judiciary-square Depot, R.-st., between 4th and 5th sts., at 10 A. M., a large quantity of hospital property, consisting of bedding, clothing and dressings, among which will be found the following, viz.: 1,000 bed sacks, 2,000 blankets, 4,000 counterpanes, 4,000 gutta percha bed covers, 4,000 bed pillows, 5,000 pillow cases, 5,000 linen sheets, 15,000 drawers, 20,000 shirts, 6,000 socks, 10,000 dozen roller bandages. Also, napkins, cotton and woolen rags, picked lint, cotton wadding, red flannel, factory lint, linen thread, 14,000 lbs. condensed milk, 30,000 lbs. oatmeal, &c.

All the above articles are new and never have been used. Catalogues, containing full particulars, ready ten days before sale.

Terms—Cash or Government funds; 25 per cent. deposit required at time of sale, and all goods to be removed in five days. CHAS. SUTHERLAND, Assistant Medical Purveyor, Brevet Colonel, U. S. A.

WM. WITTICH, Auctioneer.

SALE THIS DAY, AT 9 O'CLOCK.—Sale No. 454 Canal-st., thirty or forty fine second-hand tapestry, velvet, three-ply and other carpets, parlor and chamber suites, fine bedding, china, glass, stoves, four elegant wire and mantel mirrors, &c.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 & 18 Nassau St., New York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	122¾	123	5-20 Coupon, '67	120¾	121
Coupon, 1881	123	123¼	5-20 Coupon, '68	120¾	121
5-20 Reg., 1862	122¾	123	10-40 Registered	111¾	111¾
5-20 Coupon, '62	123	123¼	10-40 Coupon	112	112¼
5-20 Coupon, '64	122	122¼	Gold	134	134¼
5-20 Coupon, '65	122	122¼	U. S. Cur. Fac.	110¾	110¾
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	122¼	122¾			

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RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

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HACKENSACK & NEW-YORK EXTENSION RAILROAD CO.

SEVEN PER CENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

We offer for sale $75,000 of these bonds, at 80 and accrued interest. Interest payable 1st of May and November. Bonds payable 1st of May, 1888.

CARPENTER & RICHARDS,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS,

Due in 1877. Interest payable April and October, in New-York. Principal to be a Sinking-fund. Only $16,000 per mile of the mortgage being issued at the rate of only $1,600 per mile on a total length of 100 miles of road, we have no hesitancy in offering the above bonds to the public. Map and pamphlet on application.

CHARLES A. BIRGS & SON,
NO. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK.

SOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DELA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York.
No. 78 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on Bonds and other securities and cash credits. Execute Bills on the United States or England and bought and sold. Circular credits issued. Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS CO.,
No. 115 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1869.

NOTICE.

The public are hereby notified and cautioned against receiving or dealing in the following named coupons, each for $37 50, and bonds Nos. 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18, of the City of Rockville, General Fund Bonds.

Also, coupons from bond No. 13 for $7 00. The same were stolen from this Company's express box, and payment has been stopped.

JAS. C. FARGO, Gen'l Supt.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 31 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers' use, on
MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD,
In Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, issue Transmissible Orders on
CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

CITY OF BROOKLYN
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
Maturing at various dates. Also, other favorable issues by
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Agents for the City.

FINANCIAL.

TEN-TWENTY BONDS.

$300,000

IN

BONDS OF

BUCHANAN COUNTY,
STATE OF MISSOURI,

Issued by a Special Vote of the People, at an Election held for this purpose.

TWENTY YEARS TO RUN,

With the option of paying them after ten years,

Bearing TEN PER CENT (10 per Cent.) Interest, payable Semi-Annually, on 1st of July and January, at the

BANK OF AMERICA, New-York,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,

Principal Payable in New-York.

Taxable Wealth of County, $12,000,000
Debt, including these Bonds, only $500,000
Price 95 until September 1st next.

FOR SALE BY

TANNER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 49 WALL-STREET, New-York.

WE TAKE PLEASURE IN RECOMMENDING THESE BONDS AS A PERFECTLY SAFE AND RELIABLE INVESTMENT, AND WILL FURNISH INFORMATION RELATING THERETO.

TANNER & CO.

AUG. 19, 1869.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE BONDS

OF THE

Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company.

OF ILLINOIS,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

The Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad, upon whose property these bonds are issued, is now in process of construction, the terminal being the City of Danville, Vermilion County, Illinois, at the south of the road. It is 127 1-100 miles, the capital stock $5,000,000. The grading, bridging, and all the work necessary to secure a completed roadway has been already done, and the track is laid to Pekin. These are rapidly being paid down, and a portion of the road is now in successful operation. The whole road will be completed early the coming Autumn.

These bonds are convertible into stock at par at the option of the holder, and may be registered in the name of the owner if any time if desired. The total amount of bonds to be issued is $1,000,000. The security offered is, as we shall show, the very best, and they assume nearly equal to the total amount of the bonds to be issued have been funded on the road. The best prospective loan of $16,000 per mile, are secured by a first mortgage on the whole road and entire property of the Company. The road runs east and west, on the line of the principal and richest agricultural region in Illinois—in a road through the garden of the Garden State. Its local traffic will be large, and it has a first-class paying road, while, with the connections with many principal lines, its through trade must be such as to make it one of the most valuable in the West.

The road will be consolidated with the line from Danville to Indianapolis, making a line of 210 miles. At Indianapolis connection will be made with all the through lines to New-York and Baltimore; at Danville with the Great Western Railroad; at Dec. the road will form a main link in the direct communication of the great Atlantic cities with southern Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, and thence with Omaha and the Pacific.

It will complete a direct line from Boston to Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Omaha and the West, via Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo and Chicago Railroad to Indianapolis and Danville, or via Toledo and Wabash and Western Road.

It will form the most direct line from New-York to the north, via Chicago, West Shore, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroads, to Indianapolis and Danville; or via the Erie, Atlantic and Great Western, to Dayton, Ohio; and via Baltimore Central, to Indianapolis. Direct connection will be made at Danville for Philadelphia, via the Pennsylvania Central to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Columbus, Dayton and Indianapolis.

It will form an important link in the communication between the Northwest and the South, via the Grand Trunk, the Northwest and the Peoria, via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Parkersburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Danville and Peoria.

Thus, with the combined advantages of a certainty of a remunerative local business and a through business, which, as a connecting line to so many diverging lines of travel, must necessarily have, it is reasonable to presume that the earnings of this road must exceed its proportion to its length, those of any other road in Illinois. The following will be the earnings of some of the principal railroads in Illinois:

Railroads.	Miles road.	Earnings per mile.
Chicago, Alton and St. Louis	220	$13,600
Chicago and Northwestern	1,132	11,070
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	416	10,013
Toledo, Wabash and Western	247	7,585
Illinois Central	700	10,116

It is safe to estimate the receipts of the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad, the first year at $13,000 per mile, or on 127.56 miles, $1,604,628.

FIRST YEAR.

Receipts, as estimated	$1,604,628
Expenses—	
Operating expenses, 35 per cent	$702,320
Interest on $1,000,000 gold bonds, 7 per cent	140,000
Interest on $500,000 gold bonds, 7 per cent	70,000
Set aside as Sinking Fund	10,000— 922,320
Leaving a net profit over interest and expenses	$682,308

Or over 10 per cent. for dividends on the capital stock the first year of its operation. Without doubt, a prosperous road from the very start, and the very best result. The geographical location of the road is alone sufficient to convince all of its great value and ultimate success.

The stock of the Rock Island and the Illinois Central, the Chicago and Alton, Burlington and Quincy Roads, are all selling at from above par to nearly 50 per cent. premium, and are more favorably located, and have a territory which will be much more productive than this can have. There is no reason why the stock of the road shall not sell as high as either of the above. Having the privilege of converting these bonds into stock of the road at par may at any time become greatly increased their value.

After carefully and thoroughly examining the road, we have no hesitancy in recommending these bonds. We now offer them at 95 and accrued interest in currency. With the utmost confidence we recommend them as a reliable and safe security and profitable investment.

At the present price they pay 10 per cent. currency—over 9 per cent. gold. Even the entire amount invested in Five-twenty Bonds cannot give the advantages of being first mortgage bonds, the privilege of converting into the stock of the road at par, and the large profits which the stock of the road is to realize, into which they may be converted.

Government Bonds and Gold received at their market value in exchange, without commission. Bonds forwarded by express free of charges.

Full particulars furnished by the undersigned, financial agents of the Company.

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.
NO. 11 BROAD-ST.
LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
PAID IN.....$600,000

TRUSTEES.

H. M. BENEDICT, Pres't Gold Ex. Bank.	G. T. BONNER, G. T. Bonner & Co.
J. L. BROWNELL, Pres't Bank of Com.	R. L. MAHON, Jamison, Smith & Cutting.
J. L. JAMESON, Pres't Bank of Rep.	R. W. MARTIN, Jr., R. W. Martin, Jr., & Co.
T. H. MARVIN, Marvin Bros. & Co.	JAMES D. COLGATE, Trower & Colgate.
T. B. STOUT, Stout & Dickerson.	L. J. VAN ROSKERCK, Lockwood & Co.
A. M. FERRIS, A. M. Ferris & Bro.	JOHN BONNER, John Bonner & Co.
T. B. MORGRAVE, Musgrave & Co.	

Transacts a general banking business.

Receives deposits subject to check at sight, and allows 3% per cent. interest on balance.

Interest allowed on deposits for a specified time, as per agreement.

JOHN BONNER, President.
D. W. BISHOP, Manager.

FINANCIAL.

A PACIFIC RAILWAY

GOLD LOAN

$6,500,000.

We beg leave to announce that we have accepted the agency of the

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

For the sale of its

New Seven Per Cent. Thirty-Year Gold Loan, Free of Tax.

This Loan amounts to $6,500,000.

First Mortgage Land-Grant and Sinking Fund Bonds,

secured upon the extension of the Railway from near Sheridan, in Kansas, to Denver, Colorado, a distance of 537 miles, of which twelve miles are completed, and the rest is under construction. It is also a mortgage upon the rolling stock and franchises of this first-class railway now running through the State of Kansas.

And in successful operation for 437 miles west o the Missouri River, and earning already enough to meet all of its expenses and existing obligations, besides

More than the Interest upon this new Loan.

In addition to this the bonds are also secured by a first mortgage of the

Government Land Grant of three million acres,

extending in alternate sections on either side of the track, from the 36th mile post in Kansas to Denver. The proceeds of the sale of these lands are to be invested by the Trustees in the 7 per cent. Bonds them selves up to 70, or in United States Bonds as

A Sinking Fund for the redemption of the Bonds.

The lands embrace some of the finest portions of the magnificent Territory of Colorado, including a coal field and pinery. The Company also holds as an asset another tract of

Three Millions of Acres in the State of Kansas,

and although not pledged as a security for this loan, their possession adds largely to the Company's wealth and credit. We estimate the

Value of the Company's Property, Covered by This Mortgage, at $28,000,000, Net, While the Loan is Merely $6,500,000.

The bonds have

THIRTY YEARS TO RUN,

from May 1, 1869, and will pay

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST IN GOLD,

semi-annually, on May 1 and Nov. 1, and are

Free From Government Taxation,

the Company paying the tax.

The Principal of the loan is made Payable, in Gold, in the City of New-York, but each coupon will

Be Payable in Frankfort, London, or New-York,

at the option of the holder, without notice, at the following rates:

On $1,000 Bond in New-York...$35 (gold) each half year.
On $1,000 Bond in London.....£7 1s. 10d. each half year.
On $1,000 Bond in Frankfort...37 florins and 50 kreutzers each half year.

The agents of the loan, before accepting the trust, had the condition of the road, and the country through which it runs, carefully examined. They are happy to give the loan an emphatic indorsement as a

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT

in every respect, perfectly sure, and in some essentials even

Better than Government Securities.

The bonds will be sold for the present at

96, and accrued Interest, both in Currency,

the agents reserving the right to advance the rate.

The attention of investors is invited to these well-secured bonds, which we recommend as one of the most profitable investments in the market.

Gold and Government Securities taken in payment at their market value, without commissions.

Pamphlets, with maps giving full information, sent on application.

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

M. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 19 Pine-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. First Mortgage Bonds,

FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

GOLD LOAN

OF

The Rochester, N. Y., Water Works Company,

SIX PER CENT. BONDS

DUE 1889.

OF $1,000 EACH.

INTEREST MAY and NOVEMBER. Principal and Interest payable in Gold, at Union Trust Company, New-York.

We offer for sale

$400,000

of this loan at EIGHTY-TWO AND A HALF, and accrued interest in currency.

The entire property is mortgaged to the Union Trust Company for the benefit of the bondholders, and the Bonds are issued by them only upon the certificate of John C. Trautwine, C. E., appointed by the bondholders, and approved by the Directors, that the money has been actually expended upon the works. Pamphlets containing the reports of the Engineers, W. Minor Roberts and J. C. Trautwine, upon the present condition of the works; also the report of the Company, their charter to supply Rochester with water, furnished upon application. Upon the most moderate estimate the rental from the works, when completed, will be

$250,000

annually, double the amount required for interest upon the bonds. Having personally examined the works we can confidently recommend this loan to the public as a safe and profitable investment.

UTLEY & DOUGHERTY,
NO. 11 WALL-ST.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

NO. 2 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO

BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all Issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES.

No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO.,

70 AND 72 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
AND NO. 33 STATE-ST., BOSTON.
EXCHANGE ON LONDON, AND STERLING CREDITS.
DEALERS IN COMMERCIAL PAPER.
BUY AND SELL
MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

COUPON OR REGISTERED,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

Secured by First Mortgage on the

N. Y. AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD,

AND BY THE ADDITIONAL GUARANTEE OF A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF SIX MILLION OF DOLLARS.

ISSUE LIMITED TO $20,000 PER MILE OF ROAD ACTUALLY BUILT AND IN RUNNING ORDER.

THE ROAD IS IN COURSE OF THOROUGH AND RAPID CONSTRUCTION; 100 MILES WILL BE COMPLETED BY THE FIRST OF OCTOBER NEXT, AND THE ENTIRE LINE, IT IS BELIEVED, BY THE END OF THE ENSUING YEAR.

THE ADMIRABLE SELECTION OF THE ROUTE FOR COMMANDING BOTH LOCAL AND THROUGH BUSINESS CANNOT FAIL TO MAKE IT ONE OF THE BEST PAYING RAILROADS IN THIS COUNTRY.

THESE CHOICE SECURITIES ARE MEETING WITH RAPID SALE AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY, AT WHICH PRICE THEY ARE STILL OFFERED.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

FIRST CLASS

TEN PER CENT. BONDS

FOR SALE.

Authorized by act of Legislature of Illinois, and issued by the township of Hlinois, Woodford County, Ill., having twenty years to run. Interest and principal payable at the First National Bank, New-York. Taxable value of the township.....$2,000,000
Assessed value.....1,200,000
Real valuation.....3,500,000

We offer these bonds as a safe and profitable investment. Further information furnished upon application.

UTLEY & DOUGHERTY,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF TOLEDO, PERSIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 31 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 26, 1869.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company are hereby closed to date. Transfers can be made at the Company's office, No. 31 Exchange-place, where the stocks of the Company can be transferred. Per order, CHARLES L. FROST, President.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 19, 1869.

THE COUPONS OF THE MONTGOMERY and West Point Railroad Company, Gen. Gold Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date (less Government tax) on presentation at the banking-house of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

T. L. MOUNT, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, ILL., Aug. 14, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared on the preferred and common stocks of said Company, payable at the office of the Company's agents, DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, on MONDAY, the 6th day of September next, to the holders of said stock as registered at closing of books.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 20th inst. and reopened for transfers on the 7th of September next.

WM. M. LARRABEE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1869.

FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. out of the net earnings of the quarter ending July 31, 1869, payable at the Company's office, on Wednesday, Sept. 1. The transfer books will be closed Friday, Aug. 20, at 3 P. M., and reopened Thursday, Sept. 2, at 10 A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 135 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1869.

ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent., and Government tax, has this day been declared by the Directors, payable on and after the 16th inst.

A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 146 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 29TH AND 27TH STS.
MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE SEPT. 1
WILL DRAW INTEREST
FROM SEPTEMBER 1.
CHARLES BECK, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK.

4TH-AV. corner of 14TH-ST., Six per Cent. interest paid on all deposits to $5,000; Government tax to be refunded Sept. 1, will draw interest from Sept. 1.

R. H. BULL, President; J. R. KEELER, Vice-President. C. W. BEECKENRIDGE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

NOS. 226 AND 228 CANAL-ST., corner Laight. 6 PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED. $25,000.

ONE-HALF PER CENT. MORE INterest than other banks pay is paid by the Dime Savings Bank, Nos. 3 and 5 Broadway, Williamsburg, on money deposited on or before Sept. 1.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE ILLINOIS R

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDON.
DERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE.
Passenger Clyde-built screw steamers, this season, as follows:
BRITANNIA.....Sept. 4|TRIDENT.....Sept. 18
COLUMBIA.....Sept. 11|CAMBRIA.....Oct. 2
EUROPA.....Sept. 18|ANCHORIA.....Oct. 9
And every SATURDAY thereafter. Ships pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabin, to Glasgow or Derry, $80 and $90
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30.
Excursion tickets, good for three months, $140.
Passage from Glasgow or Derry, $10.
Drafts issued payable on any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the premises, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's office, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
CITY TOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers sail on every SATURDAY.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Sept. 4, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON, (via Halifax).....Tuesday, Sept. 7, 2 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday, Sept. 11, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Sept. 18, 2 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMERS SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$100 | Second Cabin.....$60
To Paris.....105 | To Paris.....70
To Havre.....110 | To Havre.....75
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN. STEERAGE.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Liverpool.....$80 | Liverpool.....$30
Glasgow.....80 | Halifax.....15
St. John's, N. F.....80 | St. John's, N. F.....30
To Paris.....105 | To Paris.....70
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Drafts for sale, payable on demand, for any amount, at the lowest rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
Duilia, Wednesday, Sept. 1|Russia, Thursday, Sept. 16
Java, Thursday, Sept. 2|Java, Wednesday, Sept. 22
China, Wednesday, Sept. 8|Palmyra, Thursday, Sept. 23
Tripoli, Thursday, Sept. 9|Scotia, Wednesday, Sept. 29
Siberia, Wednesday, Sept. 15|Tripoli, Thursday, Sept. 30
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, and carrying steerage passengers only:
First cabin.....$80, gold. Steerage.....$30, currency.
By the Thursday steamers:
First cabin.....$80, gold. Second cabin.....$60, gold.
Steerage.....$30, currency.
First cabin tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown to Boston, $80 currency.
Second cabin tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown to Boston, $60 currency.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent.
Apply for freight or passage at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 46 North River. WEDNESDAY.
ABRAHAM.....3,000 tons.....Sept. 1, 9 P. M.
IDAHO.....3,725 tons.....Sept. 8, 10 A. M.
MINNESOTA.....3,565 tons.....Sept. 15, 10 A. M.
NEVADA.....3,125 tons.....Sept. 22, 10 A. M.
COLORADO.....3,150 tons.....Sept. 29, 10 A. M.
NEBRASKA.....3,350 tons.....Oct. 6, 10 A. M.
CABIN PASSAGE.....(Gold).....$80
STEERAGE.....(Currency).....$30
Saloon and state rooms all on deck amidships.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River.
ENGLAND, THOMPSON, Saturday, Sept. 4, at 1 P. M.
FRANCE, GRAY, Wednesday, Sept. 15, at 9 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $70; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 61 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO ANTWERP.
CALLING AT SOUTHAMPTON
INMAN LINE
CITY OF DUBLIN.....FRIDAY.....Sept. 3
And monthly thereafter on the same day.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
For freight or passage apply to
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. Steerage.
$250 to $300, $75.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board, and all meals, stories for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., on the
5TH, 15TH AND 25TH EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
SEPT. 1—ARIZONA, Captain MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Captain LEVINSON.
Steamer Arizona will leave directly after steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco Oct. 4 for China and Japan.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—Freight for steamer ARIZONA received until 4 P. M. of Wednesday, Aug. 25. All vessels' facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges.
For freight or passage, tickets, and all further information, apply at the Company's office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 26th of every month.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. WISE, Sept. 26.
AMAZONAS, Capt. G. B. SIMONS, Oct. 26.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. THIELEPAUGH, Nov. 26.
These splendid steamers sail on scheduled time and are intended for St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and the Rio Janeiro, stopping and touching. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. H. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEO. CROMWELL, VAIL, SATURDAY, Sept. 4.
GEO. WASHINGTON, GAGER, SATURDAY, Sept. 11.
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to
H. R. CROMWELL & CO., No. 36 West-st.

HAVANA, CIBAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 37 East River, at 3 P. M.
The splendid A1 steamships
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DRAKES, Monday, Sept. 6.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Saturday, Sept. 25.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE OF STEAMSHIPS AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
THREE TIMES A WEEK.
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY,
AND SATURDAY,
THE STEAMSHIPS
VIRGO, Captain SULLEN, TUESDAY, Aug. 3,
from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Roosevelt-st.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 6 and 8 South-st.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Captain CHESEBROUGH, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1, from Pier No. 40 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 91 Liberty-st.
MAGNOLIA, Captain CROWELL, SATURDAY, Sept. 4, from Pier No. 6 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. H. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can attend the opening of a country school (Royal Saxon) near Paris where only 6 pupils are received, and where the learning of the French language is made practically easy, combining the greatest comforts, comfortable and convenient of lodgings; to arrive at the first of September, can hear of a very desirable opportunity to do so by addressing a card to the subscriber, stating the number of days in which they are expected in various parts of the Continent, and the time they will be by railroad from Paris. Convenient and comfortable conveyances may also be obtained by application at the Tuileries Garden, Paris.
No. 9 Rue d'Anjou, Faubourg St. Honore.

MISS SEABROOK, S. C., THE FLORIDA FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The superior steamship GENERAL LIVINGSTON, Captain HAWKINS, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, Sept. 2, at 3 P. M., from pier No. 3 North River, foot of Rector-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest.
Agents in Charleston (Harvard & Co.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent,
No. 3 Bowling-green.
The elegant SARACOSSA will sail 7th September.

FOR SAVANNAH AND POINTS IN THE INTERIOR OF GEORGIA AND FLORIDA.—The Black Star Line.—Steamers Lion will depart from Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Fulton-st., FAIRCLOTH, on SATURDAY, Sept. 4, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents, No. 35 Wall-st.
☞ Freight is received at all times under covered pier. Insurance to Savannah, on open policy, half per cent.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.
United States passports indispensable to travelers. Issued by J. S. MOSES, Passport Agent, 325 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, building expressly for this service, will leave Pier No. 14 North River, foot of Murray-st., for HAVANA, via NASSAU, N. P., on the 1st and 15th of each month, touching at Key West on the trip out.
The splendid steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. [illegible], will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 4, at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
C. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—OLD LINE ESTABLISHED IN 1848.—The steamer EVANGELINE will leave Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Sept. 4, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 91 Liberty-st.

The LONDON, with fellow steamer, will leave Pier No. 47 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, Sept. 4, at 3 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

ST. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,
A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.
This course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, MATHEMATICS, ENGLISH STUDIES AND ELOCUTION. Lectures upon NATURAL HISTORY, CHEMISTRY, &c. MILITARY TACTICS, also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, PENCILING and ELOCUTION. Lectures upon NATURAL HISTORY, CHEMISTRY, &c. MILITARY TACTICS, also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, PENCILING and ELOCUTION. Lectures upon NATURAL HISTORY, A THOROUGH AND ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, RIDING SCHOOL WITH WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c. will be found in connection with the Academy.
BENJAMIN, GILMAN & ALLEN, Proprietors.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 24 Union square, corner 16th-st., and
NO. 720 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Nos. 122, 130 and 132 Court-st., near State, Brooklyn.
REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1869, for instruction in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music and the Modern Languages.
Several eminent European and resident Professors will be added to the corps of instructors.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, AUG. 30, AT 8,
A GRAND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT
Will be given at the Academy of Music, Fourteenth-st., by the pupils of the Conservatory, assisted by Mr. JOHN E. OWENS, Mr. J. G. MAEDER, Mr. W. L. LORRAH, Miss ANNIE DELMAR, Mrs. T. P. HALL, Mrs. GEORGE HOLLAND, Mrs. C. JARBOR, and SOLON SHINGLE.
Tickets, $1 each, may be obtained at the Conservatory, No. 24 Union square, and at the Academy of Music.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.
PROGRAMME.
1. Overture, "La Gazza Ladra".....Rossini
2. Waltz, "Pandolina".....Gung'l
3. Trio, "Piano, Violin and Flute".....Beyer
4. Polka Schnell, "Thunder and Lightning".....Strauss
5. Grand Fantasia, "Ernani".....Verdi
6. Cavatina, "Dinorah," Solo for Cornet.....Meyerbeer
MR. J. LEVY.
7. Waltz, "Village Swallows".....Strauss
8. Galop, "Light Cavalry".....Desorgy
9. Overture, "Le Roi d'Yvetot".....Adam
10. Waltz, "Maud," Solo for Cornet.....Levy
MR. J. LEVY.
11. Selection, "Geneviève de Brabant".....Offenbach
ADMISSION TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, TWO DOLLARS EXTRA.
Can be obtained during the day at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 23 Union square, and at the Academy.
TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) EVENING, AUG. 31,
FIRST GRAND GALA NIGHT.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.
The Fall term of this Seminary for young ladies will begin on THURSDAY, Sept. 9. Apply at CHARLES V. WEST, Principal, No. 49 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ELM PARK SEMINARY,
For young ladies, Pupils taught by Professor MORSE to speak French and German as they pronounce English. Address Rev. W. PECK, New-Haven, Conn.

MISS WALKER'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 32 East 35th-st., near Madison-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
For young ladies, Fifth-av. and Forty-fourth-st. Term begins Sept. 16. Address Rev. C. D. HIGS, Principal.

MRS. HILTON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 6, at No. 2 Bond-st. Young ladies will have the advantage of the best masters of music and language, and every care will be taken to secure the comfort and happiness of those entrusted to her charge. Circulars may be had at Hilton, Hughes & Co.'s, No. 814 Broadway, or at the school.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, (established A. D. 1628,) No. 49 West 14th-st., corner of Sixth-av., Rev. HENRY R. CHAPIN, D. D., Principal, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20. The 69th school year begins Sept. 13, 1869. Boys are prepared for college or business. Examination at 10 o'clock A. M., Monday, Sept. 13. Circulars may be had at Clark & Maynard's, No. 5 Barclay-street, corner of Broadway, New-York; Hinds & Noble's, No. 4 Cooper Institute, or at the School.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—Civil and mechanical engineering—full course. Practical field practice and shop work. Agassiz (B. S. and C. E.) and several assistants. Prepares for business or college, and every home comfort. $300 per year. For circulars address
P. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

A CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 27 Twenty-fourth-st., between Fifth and Madison-avs. Parents are requested to inquire as to the merits of this school of any of its patrons. For circulars containing names of C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

35 EACH—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, with penmanship; day and evening sessions; preparatory course; ladies' department; private instruction; telegraphing, French, German and phonography taught by vocation. THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, No. 49 Fulton-st.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE WILL reopen its next session Sept. 1. This is a college with superior advantages for advanced students. It has ample accommodations for 300 boarders. Apply immediately to secure rooms. Address Rev. A. D. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

MRS. STEVENS'S HOME SCHOOL for girls, Lafayette, offers peculiar advantages to those deprived of a mother's care. Reopens Sept. 8. Number limited. Address Mrs. M. C. STEVENS, Morgan, N. J.

MLLE. TARDIVEL, FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL FOR Boys will be reopened at WEBB HALL, No. 25 East 45th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 9. Circulars may be had at No. 500 Broadway, corner of 26th-st. Circulars at the book store of Mitchell & Schraa, No. 811 Broadway, and at the School. Three boarders will be received.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NOS. 1,357 and 1,359 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, for young ladies and misses, boarding and day pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT PEEKSKILL.—MESSRS. SCHIEFFELIN & PEET, Principals, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 16. For particulars concerning it apply to RICHARD P. JENNE, Deerfield, Mass.

MRS. EDWARD R. WHITE'S ENGlish and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 7 East 14th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20. Circulars may be had at 844 Broadway, opposite Bleecker-st. Pupils will receive Special attention in Music. Address as above.

CHESTER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Sixty-second year. The next term begins Sept. 15. Address T. C. McLEOD, Principal, Chester, Morris County, N. J.

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL School of the Church of the Transfiguration will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 13. Circulars may be had at the church, 29 East 29th-st. E. M. BOUGHTON, No. 11 East 29th-st.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—An English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children. Reopens Sept. 15. For circulars address Miss M. MITCHAEL, Principal.

MISSES HERBERT'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, formerly at New-York City, will be opened in Norwich, Conn., Sept. 20, 1869. For circulars apply at 25 Pittsgrove, Boston.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—Rev. C. BURNHAM, A. M., Principal. Reopens Sept. 15. Ladies can reach the Seminary in an hour and a half from New-York on the New-Haven Railroad. Address Rev. C. BURNHAM, Stamford, Conn., or Miss C. AICKEN, Lady Principal.

MADAME BERTAUX'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, at No. 254 West 34th-st., will reopen on the 20th of September. Terms for circulars, &c., at the store of Messrs. Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway, New-York.

A PRIVATE CLASS OF LITTLE GIRLS is to be organized for instruction in English, French, music and drawing. Terms commencing Sept. 20. Apply to Miss M. J. YOUNG, No. 1,265 Broadway.

BOARDING SCHOOL,
TARRYTOWN MILITARY INSTITUTE,
TARRYTOWN-ON-THE-HUDSON.
Rev. J. J. JACKSON, Principal and Proprietor.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years successful operation. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

THE MISSES ROBERTSON'S BOARDing School for girls, No. 49 Farmington-av., Hartford, Conn., will reopen Sept. 23.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

MR. AND MRS. FOLSOM'S YOUNG Ladies' Boarding School, No. 39 and 41 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn., reopens Sept. 22.

UNION HALL.—JAMAICA, L. I., SEMINARY for young ladies, reopens Sept. 22.
MISS STEVENS, Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL.—Mrs. J. Flatau, M. V., Principal, O. J. Will reopen Sept. 15.

INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nyack, on the Hudson, N. Y.—The Fall Term of this seminary for the complete education of young ladies will commence Sept. 21. For catalogues, or circulars with full particulars, address
Rev. I. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M.,
President.

PACKARD.
THE PACKARD ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL for young men, with the commercial course of study, will commence its Fall term on MONDAY, Sept. 6. Students received any time during the year. Circulars sent by mail or left at the office, 805 Broadway, New-York City.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
PREPARE FOR BUSINESS.
The PACKARD BUSINESS COLLEGE, on Maiden-lane, is now open for all who wish to complete a thorough business education. The appointments are complete and the course of training superior to that of any institution in the country.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
S. S. PACKARD, Proprietor,
No. 805 Broadway.

MADAM C. MEARS.
MADAM PROSSER,
Professional Corsetiere,
Will resume her FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, on MONDAY, Sept. 20.
Address and apply at No. 23 Union square.
No. 221 (old No. 679) Madison-avenue.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A select family School, combining the advantages of a home with those of superior instruction. French, English, classical and scientific instruction. Primary department. Modern languages. Reopening on Sept. 15. Mlle. LOUISE E. FRANKLIN will be at home on and after Sept. 1.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY,
No. 252 West 24th-st.,
Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principal,
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

MRS. HARLOW'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AT RYE, N. Y.,
Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 20, 1869.
A Circular personally or by letter on above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 19 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., will reopen on the seventh school year THURSDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars at Appleton's, No. 90 Grand-st., N. Y. The Principal will remain at the Institute during vacation. Prospectus sent on application.
Mrs. CORNELIA RUTGERS MILLER,
Principal.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, A. M., Principal. A boarding school for young men and boys. Fall term of 14 weeks begins on THURSDAY, Sept. 2. Rev. J. M. SCHERMERHORN, D. D., Rev. J. M. FAIRLEY, Professor of Mathematics, Rev. JAMES M. MACDONALD, D. D., Professor of Theology, Semi-nary, Chicago, Ill., Rev. JOHN M. FERRIS, D. D., New-York City, Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D., Rev. ROBERT LOWRY, New-York City, and Rev. WILLIAM M. TAYLOR, D. D., No. 218 Broadway, New-York, have acted as the Visitors.

VERMONT EPISCOPAL INSTITUTE for Boys at Burlington.—Less than sixty-eight applications were declined for want of room, and fifty-one this year. 71 have joined the collegiate. Apply for next term to Rev. GEO. W. SHINN, Principal. New Testament, A. HOPKINS, A. M., Professor, Burlington, Vt.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR Trenton, New-Jersey, offers a thorough English education, with the best classical instruction extended course, three courses among the best; the regular classical but cheap; $216 per year. Pupils re-ceived at any time. Rev. THOS. H. HANCOCK, A. M., D. D., Pennington, N. J.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Sparkill, Orange County, N. Y.—This well-known and popular institution is now in its twenty-fifth year and is full to overflow. Number of boarders limited to twenty-five. A few vacancies for 1869.
T. C. SCHERVER, A. M.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TWENTY Boys at Newton, Sussex County, N. J., offers unusual advantages in location, buildings, furniture of rooms, table, &c. Address or visit WILLIAM A. McGIHA, A. M.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Instruction in Civil and Mining Engineering, Chemistry, Metallurgy and Natural Science. Graduates obtain desirable positions. Examinations, 20th-st. and 21st inst. Terms, &c., in annual announcement, address Prof. CHAS. BROWNE, Director.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL RE-open their Boarding and Day School for young ladies on the new premises, No. 1,267 Broadway, corner of 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 20. Circulars can be obtained at J. C. Derbyshire's, No. 14 Bond-st., and at Chas. Deiss', No. 4 Lovejoy-place.

FEMALE INSTITUTE, REDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen its 16th year WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22. Rev. R. HOLTON and lady, Principals. Terms moderate. Circulars of Rev. HOLTON, No. 156 Broadway.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR young ladies, Stamford, Conn., reopens Sept. 15. Mrs. H. CALHOUN, Principal; number of pupils limited; terms, $600. The Fall term will begin Sept. 15. For circulars address the Principal.

MISS TORIN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 19 Court-st., Utica, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 15. Refers to Rev. Wm. R. Arter, Lafayette-place, New-York; W. H. Swift, No. 11 West 16th-st., New-York.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING School for Misses, Rose Hill, Danbury, Conn., will reopen Sept. 8. Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Principal. Numbers limited.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS will open a French and English Boarding and Day School at No. 108 West 42d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.

MRS. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 1,214 Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 20. Circulars also at Lockwood's, No. 383 Broadway.

MRS. J. C. ROBERTS AND MISS FISHER will reopen their Day School for young ladies, No. 149 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS at Peekskill, N. Y.—WM. WILLIAMS, Principal, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 6. Superior advantages.

WINCHESTER INSTITUTE, BERGEN Point, N. J.—Mrs. W. TOWNSEND FORD will reopen her establishment for young ladies Sept. 15.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children, No. 49 West 23d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Fall term Sept. 15, 1869. Facilities and location unsurpassed. Rev. O. V. SPEAR, Principal.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, NEAR Peekskill Hudson River. Sept. 14. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN her Preparatory School for boys, at her residence, No. 107 West 23d-st., one door from 6th-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERstraw, N. Y.—Select family school for 25 boys; twenty-first year; low; opens Sept. 8. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

SPRINGSIDE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Springfield, Mass. First class. Prof. W. C. RICHARDS, A. M., Principal. Reopens Sept. 16. Send for circular.

HOME SCHOOL.—A LADY HAVING A select number in a large house, liberally situated, has room for three little girls. Boarders limited to six. Address Box No. 70 Morrisania, N. Y.

SEABURY HALL, NO. 29 WEST 42D-st., receives pupils properly for preparatory college or collegiate course. Military system. Special attention given to backward children. Special vacancies Sept. 14.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence Sept. 22. For circulars apply to D. S. BOWNE, M. A., Principal.

ARMENIA SEMINARY, ARMENIA, N. Y. Term begins Sept. 14. Special attention to fitting for college. Circulars of Rev. M. A. PECK, D. D., Principal.

PROFESSOR D. CREESELIUS'S School for boys, No. 50 East 42d-st., (between 3d and 4th-avs.), reopens Sept. 21. Circulars at the store adjoining.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSical and Mathematical School for Boys, reopens Monday, Sept. 20. Circulars may be had of J. H. MORSE, A. M., No. 103 East 23d-st.

MISS BEAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 21.

THE DUTIES OF ST. JOSEPH'S Academy for young ladies, Wheeling, Long Island, will be resumed Sept. 20. Terms, per session, including board and tuition, $250.

FAIRVIEW INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, South Orange, N. J., reopens Sept. 14. Miss T. A. HAMMERER, Principal.

MISS FRASER'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, 46 West 46th-st., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 22.

MISS OLSSEN'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 20 other-av., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

THE MISSES HASBROUCK'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 826 West 34th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 13.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for Boys will open Sept. 15, at No. 1,181 Broadway, between 28th and 29th-sts.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies, No. 21 East 20th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 6. P. & ANDREW.

INSTRUCTION.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR FALL BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 458 Broadway, give practical instruction day or evening. Private desks secured this week without extra charge.

HARVARD COLLEGE,
CAMBRIDGE, MASS., 1869-70.
The academic year begins on THURSDAY, Sept. 9. The second examination for admission to the College will take place on Sept. 8, and the beginning of the Term, Sept. 9, at 9 A. M. Candidates for admission then are required to present themselves.
UNIVERSITY COURSES ON PHILOSOPHY AND LITERATURE.
The course on Modern History begins Sept. 13. The course on Philosophy begins Sept. 16.
DIVINITY SCHOOL.
The year begins Sept. 12. The regular course is completed in three years.
LAW SCHOOL.
The lectures begin Sept. 12. The regular course is completed in two years.
MEDICAL SCHOOL.
The lectures of the Winter term begin Nov. 1.
DENTAL SCHOOL.
The regular term of lectures begins Nov. 1, and continues four months.
LAWRENCE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL and SCHOOL OF MINING AND PRACTICAL GEOLOGY.
The year begins Sept. 16. The course of instruction in Civil Engineering is extended to three years.
Catalogues, giving full information, will be sent upon application. CHARLES W. ELIOT, President.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
BROOKLYN, NEW-YORK.
A. CRITTENDEN, Ph. D., Principal.
This institution offers to young ladies rare advantages for a thorough education in all branches of study.
In the BOARDING DEPARTMENT, under the care of Miss E. J. SMITH, pupils will find a home as refined and delightful as can be desired. The Principal teachers, of the highest attainments and skill, are employed exclusively for BOARDING PUPILS. The school year will commence Sept. 15.
For circulars address as above, Miss E. J. SMITH or Professor EATON.

BUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE
Will open Sept. 15, at Nos. 427, 429 and 431 9th-av., and Sept. 20, at the corner of 10th-st. and 9th-av.
Pupils of all ages and all grades will also be received on both points. A boarding department is connected with the College.
For catalogues, or further information, apply to the Rector, No. 431 9th-av., or to Dr. COLBY, 15th-st., Fourth-av.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D.,
President.

MISS COMSTOCK
WILL REOPEN HER
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
AT HER NEW RESIDENCE,
No. 12 West 45th-st., (Bosworth Park,)
ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 15.
NUMBER OF BOARDING PUPILS LIMITED.

MLLE. MONTANÉ'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 111 EAST 38TH-ST.,
will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. The course of English studies embraces a thorough and practical education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is also given to drawing and painting. For the Misses Montané, the services of Professors S. S. MILL and V. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a specialty.
A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE DE JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their ENGLISH and FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies and children,
NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK,
(East 20th-st.),
WILL REOPEN ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 23, 1869.

GOOD BOYS LIKE EXCELLENCE REFERS TO THE ADMIRABLE ARRANGEMENTS OF
RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
A wide-awake, thorough-going School for Boys wishing to be trained for Business, for College, or for West Point or the Naval Academy.
OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

N. A. LESPINASSE & PREVOST'S,
FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE,
1066-at., on the Hudson; French the language of the family; every facility for the study of the Natural Sciences, Chemistry, Mineralogy and Mathematics. School re-opens Sept. 15. Circulars, Millaer's drug store, No. 186 Fifth-av., Delmonico's, No. 14 Broadway, or 1,066 Fifth-av., No. 8 Place.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 32 WEST 16TH-ST.,
will be open on MONDAY, Sept. 27. Applications may be made to Mrs. L. personally or by letter at the above address.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 277 Madison-av., south-east corner of 37th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. MACAULAY will be in town from the 8th of September.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 49 West 23d-st., near 6th-av.,
will reopen Oct. 6, 1869. For full information send for circular. Address as above.

THE ROUND HILL SCHOOL
FOR BOYS,
AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.
Begins its FIFTH YEAR on THURSDAY, Sept. 9. For circulars or other information apply to the Principal, JAMES F. SPALDING, M. A.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies,
No. 35 East 21st-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21.
Address personally or by letter at above.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 27 West 45th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.
Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE,
An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Englewood, N. J., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 9. C. T. G. WALL, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 32 West 38th-st.,

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Rev. Dr. Deems on the Sufferings of Christ.

Rev. Dr. Deems, of the Church of the Strangers, University Chapel, preached yesterday morning a sermon complementary to the one reported in last Monday's TIMES on the "Nature of Christ." His topic yesterday was "The Sufferings of Christ." Dr. Deems took his text from the 24th chapter of Luke and 46th and 47th verses: "Thus it is written, and thus it behooved Christ to suffer and to rise from the dead the third day, and that repentance and remission of sins should be preached in his name among all nations, beginning at Jerusalem."

The discourse of last Sunday morning Rev. Dr. Deems said, was intended to show that he was very much inclined to deal with many such questions as he would with a child. If he had not been so, he would not be Him. If he had not been so, he would not be a preacher. If he had not been so, he would not be a preacher to the discussion of this morning. There is presented to the world in the existence of Jesus Christ these two sets of phenomena. In the first place, the phenomena of a complete, entire humanity, an outward man, not discerned by his mother, nor discerned by his most intimate friends, either before or after his resurrection, to be other than man, except that he was an extraordinary man. There is that set of phenomena. Then there is the other set of phenomena, a series of divine words that have survived the philosophies and the poetries of the ages, and extended themselves in their influences over mankind as the words of no other man have done, and certain deeds, so apart from anything normal in the history of the world that we say they are miracles, such as the instantaneous opening of the ears of the deaf and the eyes of the blind, the cleansing of lepers, the quelling of storms, the multiplication of material bread, and the raising of the dead. Now, in these modern days, the question of Jesus is the paramount question among intellectual men. Who He was, what He was, how He was. It becomes so because there are these two sets of phenomena. Something must be done with one or the other of them, or with both of them. The trouble is to reconcile the two. What are we to do with them? There is an easy way of ignoring the whole of them, of turning the whole history of Jesus Christ into a myth, of denying the whole of the miraculous deeds. But that is not the way for scientific men to do. That is not the way that a scientific age will do. The Christian man says these attacks made upon Jesus Christ are unscientific, and has faith in his own heart that the very intellects thus employed will have a reaction and feel that it is very unscientific to deal thus with these wonderful phenomena. But how are we to reconcile them? I am going to venture, from my own human heart, to make certain statements. In the first place, I affirm that the existence of these two sets of phenomena is contrary to all human experience. You know HUME has an argument he puts upon that. I grant it in the beginning. There never has been anything like Jesus before or since. In the second place, it is contrary to all the laws of nature and history. No such record of any other man has been made. The poets have not been able to imagine even what these Scriptural writers have recorded. I am willing to admit also, so far as we can see, these things are contrary to the known laws of physical nature, so far, at least, as my knowledge of the laws of nature has been carried by my fellow-men. The laws of nature make no prediction that any such thing as this shall come. Nothing has been found in all nature showing that there is a possibility of the progress of age on the atom of humanity such a one as Jesus Christ should grow. Lastly, I am willing to admit that, so far as I can see, it is contrary to all the known laws of human nature. What is to be done? Let us keep our senses and our reason. Then we must find a reconciliation somewhere. Whenever in what we do not know we fail to find a reconciliation of well-ascertained facts, what must we do? Refer the reconciliation to some region outside of that which we have mastered. That is precisely what the power of science do. You must refer the reconciliation to something not known by ourselves. There is but one possible ground of reconciliation that has been stated; that is, that Jesus Christ was equally God and Man; that he was as thoroughly God as he was thoroughly man; that these exceptionally and scientarily there did come into the universe one man—not two persons—who in that very personality did combine all there is in any clean, clear, full man, all there is in the great, immortal God. That is what I believe. That is the only complementary and supplementary side of the grave question which the ages that they are compelled to receive this proposition not purely as a matter of faith, not at all as the doctrine of the priesthood, but because it is the only approach to a scientific reconciliation of the stern facts of the old occurrences in the history of the world. Now this man whom we worship, who is to all the best men in Christendom their God, the supreme idea of beauty, goodness, strength and grace, he himself affirmed that he was the Son of God. He did suffer; as the oldest extant manuscript has it, "Christ must suffer and must rise from the dead, that repentance unto forgiveness should be preached among all nations, beginning at Jerusalem." Now we come to the sufferings of our Lord Jesus Christ, the most sublime subject that can be presented to the human mind. He suffered in the first place, in that being God He took upon him our nature. I do not think that ordinarily we regard that as suffering. It does not occur to us that the first great Christ had was in his becoming an incarnation. Never has agony met mother at the birth of a child as met Jesus at being born a man. His first agony was in being born at all, in taking upon his Godhead the humanity that you and I wear. For, when He went into this humanity, it had to be from the depths of that He never knew, to try humanity in its narrowest, straitest form. He did not come into the amplitude and copiousness of humanity. He came into the strictness and straitness of the narrowest possible humanity. Of all the nations on the earth, the meanest nation was the Jews. They were, as TACITUS said, *ritissima pars servientium*. Of all parts of Judea, Bethlehem was the most insignificant, and Nazareth, where he lived, was the most scorned. And of all families in Bethlehem, most obscure was that of the Hebrew girl named Mary, that He took. Her! Yes! Her He grew up, and as he grew up he was rotten on every side of his character as you and I are. Wealth displayed to him her blandishments; pleasure offered to him her seductions; ambition pointed out to him her paths. His soul desired gain and glory just as your soul desired gain and glory. When your poor boy or clerking here in the City upon what will barely sustain soul and body, do in the eventide walk through these avenues and see the purple splendors of the house inside shining through rich curtains, and picture to themselves all the glory, gain and pleasure that should have as their possessors—Jesus felt all that. He understood what it was to have the magnificence of the Herodean family. He understood what it was to be seated on the throne of a great empire like Augustus; but yet he chose to suffer in all the pains and privations of the lowest poverty. He took upon him our flesh, not simply in its purity, not such a flesh as Adam had, he did not choose to put himself in radiance like that; but he chose such a nature as Peter had, and James, and you and I. Mark the sentence of the Apostle. He was found in the likeness of sinful man. He took upon Him our flesh as it were after man had fallen. He suffered, too, in every part of His humanity. His flesh was not saved from anguish as many men may think; that somehow the Godhood inside of the manhood put a effectual repression to all the shafts of pain that struck His nerves or flesh that it was a mere show—a tragedy upon a high theatre of most terrible accessories, but still a show. It was not so. He suffered from thirst just as any other man dry in his throat does. He suffered from want of sleep just as any other man, and when on that event to the forenoon we believe there were three men suffering just alike. The only peculiarity was that the sufferer was He. He endured the contradiction of sinners. He knew that he was right. The world cried out that he was wrong. He stood on the apex of his wonderful nature and saw the wide field of truth mapped out to his vision, and heard poor, paltry ignorances around him setting up a sermons that they could not comprehend. He suffered in his soul. He had troubles that were not of the flesh nor of the intellect, but of the soul. In this strange version in which there was God, and a Christ there was the humanity endured those dire collapses which befell all the saints, that He might be "tempted in all points as we are." He was the silent heroism of His wonderful strength. He did not go whining around the world like a weakling; He bore it all—the secret sorrow that stood up the very heart of Him like a heart. Now and then it saw for brotherly sympathy would break out, and once He turned to His disciples and said, "My soul is exceeding sorrowful unto death;" and He had said, "Oh, my brethren, I am going this day through a spiritual agony—through a power of darkness, and if it do not succeed, I shall die." And, in addition to all this, suffering of flesh and intellect and spirit, Jesus endured the ignominy of crucifixion. No matter how innocent a man may be, if any tyranny shall condemn him to death, he prays, "Let me be beheaded in mercy; let me be hanged in the fall." To be brought out, especially if one has a mother as Jesus had, to have the rabble gather around to hear the jeers and expressions of contempt—oh, it is horrible to endure that language. Jesus Christ had that to endure to the very last. You and I cannot conceive the enormity of crucifixion. It is not like the guillotine. The greatest man, as well as slaves and villains, have been hanged in this country. There is a spot up here at the river where ARNOLD was hanged. His execration was not death, it was torment. It was an ignominy for which there was a name in history, handed down to succeeding generations. Only slaves, only the most dreadful criminals were crucified in the Roman Empire. Let me repeat a passage from one of CICERO'S orations, when he was holding a tyrant up before the Roman people and picturing him to them. Every power of man he had sharpened and pointed in his study, with all his power and with all his calculation: "Some-here, he hath crucified a Roman citizen. Somehere, he hath burnt a Roman citizen in an ordinary Sessions, to scourge a Roman citizen is a crime. Sessions, to slay a Roman citizen is almost a parricide. But what shall I say of a crucifixion? There is no word that hath the power adequately to brand such a monstrous wickedness." Now comes this other question, so solemn that it is well nigh awful, and yet you have a right to expect that I shall touch it and meet it. He was man; He was God. The question is, "How Christ came to endure the wonderful incomprehensible combination of God and man. Did Christ suffer in His Godhead? Did God suffer in Christ? My reverend friend must assume answer, from the convictions of the Scriptures. He HAS taken the stand that it behooved Christ to suffer that men might preach repentance unto forgiveness. Dr. DEEMS then went on to show how natural it was that the sufferings of Christ should produce repentance on the part of the sinner, and gave several illustrations of the way of working.

Rev. Mr. FELIX, pastor of the church, charged home upon the hearts of his people their own relations to the spiritual destitution of the City, and their individual responsibility and their personal obligations to the work of active benevolence.

"Among the figures of the month's labor we note 32 missionaries, 10 missions, 6 Sunday schools, 1 reading-room, 12 open-air meetings, 5,487 missionary visits, 168 meetings, 113 sermons, 100 families aided, and 100,000 tracts and papers given away.

The Sleep of Sin—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Waddel, of Mississippi.

Rev. Dr. WADDEL, Chancellor of the University of Mississippi, preached to a large congregation last evening at the Forty-second street Presbyterian Church, taking as the text of his discourse the eighth verse of the thirteenth chapter of Romans; "It is high time to wake out of sleep." The term "sleep," said the speaker, is very often used in the Bible as signifying the spiritual death of the impenitent sinner. In this case, however, the apostle uses it as meaning the unconcern which sometimes distinguished Christians, and the advice of the text is by him applied to those careless believers who indulge in drowsiness and slumber with regard to spiritual things. This laxity of religious concern is attributable, mainly to two things: First, the [illegible] and secondly, [illegible] "and should be [illegible] Dr. [illegible] then went on to show how hurtful was this spiritual slumber to Christian life, and urged his hearers to ponder the words of the text, and "awake out of sleep." The reasons given for this waking were: The nearer accomplishment of salvation in the case of each Christian, as that passes on; the drawing to a close of our term of usefulness; the small amount of work the best of us can do for the Master; the immensity of work to be done; the shortness of time allotted to man; the imminence of the danger in which all are naturally aided by God's grace, of losing eternal salvation; and the terrible certainty of death. In closing, the reverend preacher made the words of the text applicable to the impenitent sinner, who, asleep in the spiritual sense, is closely locked in the embrace of sin, and in a condition, if awakened, will wake when it is too late, in hell. So much the speaker made an earnest appeal, and urged them to remember that great as their unconcern may have been, God is yet merciful.

The Coming Christmas.

Rev. JOHN MILES, of Albany, lately returned from Europe, made a discourse on the subject of "The Crying Christian," at the New-York Port Society's Mission for Seamen, at the corner of Water and Dover streets, yesterday afternoon, before a large audience, composed principally of seafaring men. He said that the crying Christian was one who loved to be much in prayer, like Jeremiah. He characterized such Christians as essential to the growth of the Church, performing great religious good by their consistent lives and their prayers. In the conclusion of his sermon he conducted a short prayer meeting, in which a number of his audience took part.

Hebrew Amateur Theatricals and Ball on Sunday.

Yesterday evening the usually quiet Pythagoras Hall, situated in Canal-street, was the scene of a most elaborate dramatic performance, given by the Hebrew Young Men's Literary Association. This society, which was organized as lately as October, 1862, numbers a large proportion of the influential Jewish residents of this City. At an early hour the approaches to the Hall were densely crowded by ladies and gentlemen, all dressed in ball-room attire. Diamonds flashed on all hands, and the wealth accumulators displayed their portable capital. The exercises consisted of music, recitations and dramatic performances. Mr. S. STERN gained immense applause in an impersonation of *Alonzo* in the prison scene from "Pizarro." The burlesque element was strongly given and caused laughter long and loud. The fun, and merriment caused by his comic rendering gained him such general applause that he was called upon for a speech, which he consented to give after much pressing. The other performers filled their parts to general satisfaction.

The dramatic performances were followed at 11 by a ball, which was kept up with unceasing vigor till the short hours of the morning. The wine flowed in a regal manner, and the supper board was laden with the choicest delicacies. There was a profusion of all manner of good cheer.

THE SAENGERBUND.

The Humboldt Festival—Beethoven's Birthday to be Commemorated by a Monster Concert.

The wide halls and corridors of the German Assembly Rooms yesterday forenoon resounded with the choruses sung at the rehearsals of the Northeastern Saengerbund and Allgemeiner Saengerbund, of New-York. During and after the performances, the delegates of the several singing associations constituting the Bund held their usual meeting. A deputation, consisting of Professor DORMEUS, President; Mr. HILL, Secretary, and Mr. C. BRANDIGAM, Musical Director of the Philharmonic Society, was introduced to the delegates by the President, Mr. THEODORE HEIDENFELDT. Professor DORMEUS informed the meeting that BEETHOVEN'S hundredth birthday occurred next year, (Dec. 17.) The Philharmonic Society intended to celebrate that anniversary by a musical festival on a larger scale than even the one recently held at Boston. Possessing the largest orchestra and musical resources generally, they intended to have a large chorus, and invited the Saengerbund to cooperate with them. The festival, with the leave of the Park Commissioners, would be celebrated at the Central Park, during May or June next, December not being a suitable month for it; or, as Professor DORMEUS humorously said, "unfortunately, BEETHOVEN has been born in the wrong month for us."

Mr. HEIDENFELDT assured the deputation of the Philharmonic that the Saengerbund would take the matter into early and favorable consideration, and the guests retired.

After some routine business had been disposed of, the celebration of the Humboldt Festival came up for discussion. The previous resolution to participate in the procession was confirmed, and a motion was laid before the meeting to conclude the festivities of that day with a "commers."

Mr. R. KATZENMEYER moved to substitute a torchlight procession for it, which should start at 9 P. M. from the Bowery, march through Canal-street to Broadway, and then to Fourteenth-street. He argued that many of the singers and members at other associations would be unable to take part in the procession, or the banquet in the Liederkranz Hall in the evening, and that therefore many who would like to take an active part in the celebration of the memory of HUMBOLDT, had no opportunity to do so, except in such a manner as he proposed. This motion was, after some discussion, unanimously adopted, and the Secretary directed to address a call for a numerous participation in the procession to the public through the medium of the City Press, to whose efforts the Humboldt Committee was already greatly indebted. A committee of five was appointed to effect the necessary arrangements and to confer with other associations, so as to make it a grand demonstration.

The above-mentioned invitation of the Philharmonic Society was accepted and the meeting then came to a close.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

A man, named JAMES GOSS, was killed yesterday morning, just this side of Melrose, on the track of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, by the through night train from Boston. He attempted to cross the track as the train was approaching, and was struck by the engine with such force as to throw him some distance from the line of the road.

Suspected Foul Play at Sea.

Captain HEALY, of the bark *C. V. Minott*, of Bath, Me., reported on his arrival here yesterday that on Aug. 16 he picked up off Canyaford Reef a boat with three men in it, who inquired the bearings of Salt Key. One of them stated that he was master of the bark *Washington Butcher*, and that he got ashore on Orange Key during the night of Aug. 13. They were bound to Salt Key to get the assistance of a schooner; that he had left the mate in charge meanwhile, but the other men had taken another boat. After telling them Key West lay, and showing them where Canyaford Reef was, they left for Canyaford. Everything about the men and boat looked suspicious. They had a ship's boat, with one low sail and mast, and the boat was pretty well down in the water, containing, among other things, six new kegs and about as many demijohns.

Fires in Brooklyn—Damage About $6,000.

About 8:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the smoke-house of ERNEST NEWMAN, Hudson-avenue, near Concord-street, Brooklyn. Damage sustained by stock, $200; insured for $1,500 in the Germania Insurance Company. The flames communicated to JAMES COWLEY'S blacksmith shop, where the damage in loss of tools, &c., amounted to about $200; no insurance. Also EDWARD MCCARTY'S feed store, the stock of which was damaged to the amount of $700; no insurance. Also QUIRK'S paint shop; damage $300; no insurance. Also the stable of THOMAS ROSS; damage $100; insured for $500 in the Fulton Insurance Company. Also the dwelling occupied by CHARLES AVT; damage to furniture, &c., $200; insured in the Montauk Insurance Company for $1,500. The buildings, which are all of wood, and somewhat rickety, are owned by FINLAY & DRISCOLL. The damage to them is estimated at about $2,000; not insured. The fire originated by some kindling wood catching fire in the smoke-house.

At about 7 o'clock last evening a fire occurred in the candy store of Mrs. AMELIA PERRIN, in Smith, near Atlantic-street, caused by the upsetting of a kerosene lamp. The damage amounted to about $200 on stock and furniture; insured in the Firemen's Trust Insurance Company. The fire communicated to an adjoining stable, owned by Mr. DORNHAM, and occupied by GEORGE BRANDSMAN; damage, $600; insured.

About 8 o'clock last evening a slight fire took place in the rear of No. 97 Pierrepont-street, caused by a servant girl throwing hot ashes against the fence. It was promptly extinguished by the Police.

Burglary in Monroe-street.

At an early hour yesterday morning, a party of burglars visited the wholesale wine and liquor store of LANDENBERG & WOLFF, No. 70 Murray-street. The burglars gained access to the basement of the premises by means of a duplicate key, and made a bold attempt to force open the safe, but the receptacle resisted all their efforts. Enraged at their ill-success, the burglars tapped several barrels of whisky, and allowed their contents to run all over the floor, and also destroyed a number of bottles of wine. Toward daylight they decamped, carrying off a case of brandy, and leaving behind all their tools, and a coat which had evidently been worn by one of their number. Shortly after an officer of the Third Precinct Police found the basement door open and reported the fact at the Chambers-street Police Station. Captain ULMAN has the matter in charge. The total loss of the firm by the operations of the burglars will not exceed $200.

Dedication of a Roman Catholic Church.

The Catholic Church at Freemantown, known as "Our Lady of the Valley," was dedicated yesterday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Tickets were issued for admission and a large concourse of people gathered to witness the ceremony, which commenced with the solemn blessing of the building by Rev. Dr. CORRIGAN, President of Seton Hall College, and Vicar-General of the Diocese of Newark, who was assisted by Rev. Father DOANE, Pastor of the Cathedral and Chancellor of the Diocese, Rev. Fathers HICKEY, VASSALLE, and others. After the dedication a solemn high mass was celebrated, at which Rev. Dr. CORRIGAN officiated as Celebrant, and Rev. Father VASSALLE as Deacon. At the conclusion an eloquent and impressive discourse was delivered by Rev. Father DOANE. Services were held in the evening, at 7:30 o'clock, consisting of vespers, a sermon and the benediction of the blessed sacrament.

Sunday in Jersey City.

During yesterday afternoon Jersey City was flooded with visitors from New-York and surrounding districts, but notwithstanding the consumption of considerable lager and no little hard stuff, but few arrests were effected. EDWARD HAYES was arrested for being drunk and attempting to stab Officer JOYCE in Montgomery-street. He was held for examination before Recorder MARSHALL.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

JOHN MORRISSEY, a Patrolman of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, who was injured Friday night by falling from a fourth-story window of his house, No. 121 West Twenty-seventh-street, died Saturday night at Bellevue Hospital. An inquest will to-day be held in the case.

The wool factory of HOFFMAN & Co., in Tremont, was completely destroyed by fire at an early hour yesterday morning. The losses and insurance could not be ascertained, owing to the absence of the owners.

Yesterday the remains of an unknown man were floating in East River, at South Ferry, and being secured, were taken to the Morgue, where an inquest will be held. The body is supposed to be that of the man who committed suicide on Saturday by jumping into the river at South Ferry.

Coroner KEENAN held an inquest yesterday at the Spring-street Police Station in the case of ANNIE SULLIVAN, aged 9 years, who was run over Saturday noon at the corner of Hooker and Mercer streets by a grocer's wagon, driven by MARTIN KEADY, and instantly killed. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death, and KEADY, who had been arrested, by the Fifteenth Precinct Police, was discharged by the Coroner.

Last evening OWEN KELLY, aged 12 years, fell into the Harlem River at McComb's Dam, and was drowned. His body has not been recovered, although the Police spent several hours in dragging the river.

WILLIAM D. TISDELL, aged 30, and JOHN SULLIVAN, aged 19, stewards on board the yacht *Fleur de Lys*, who were badly scalded on Saturday night by a kettle of boiling water upsetting upon them while the yacht was off Pungknope, coming down the river, were taken to Bellevue Hospital last evening by the Eighteenth Precinct Police.

WM. J. CLOSE, of No. 5 Chatham-square, while driving through Grand-street, was thrown from his wagon, the horse he was driving becoming frightened and running away. Mr. CLOSE was severely injured, and the wagon was demolished.

JAMES SHERIHAN, a resident of Ward's Island, while rowing on the Harlem River in a shell-boat, was thrown into the water by the upsetting of the boat. He was rescued from drowning by a rowing party who witnessed the accident.

Last evening DAVID KENNEDY, aged 36, residing at No. 389 Mulberry-street, was found lying on the Third-avenue Railroad track, in the Bowery, near Houston-street, having sustained a fracture of the leg and a severe wound on the head in some unknown manner. KENNEDY was under the influence of liquor, and could not tell in what manner he had received the injuries. He was attended by Police Surgeon ARMSTRONG and taken to his home.

THOMAS MACAULEY, aged 30, fireman of Metropolitan Engine No. 4, died suddenly last night at No. 209 Water-street, where he was visiting a friend. Death resulted from disease of the heart.

At 12:30 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the shoe store of M. DEVLIN, No. 466 Fourth-avenue, and was promptly extinguished. Damage $100; insured.

At an early hour yesterday morning the woolen factory of HOFFMAN & Co., at Tremont, Westchester County, was completely destroyed by fire. The loss was very heavy, but owing to the absence of the owners the details as to damage and insurance were not ascertained.

The Central Park meteorological report for the week ending Aug. 26, sets forth the following facts and figures: Barometer—Mean, 30.113 inches; maximum at 7 A. M., Aug. 24, 30.252 inches; minimum at 9 P. M., Aug. 26, 29.922 inches; range, .330 inches. Thermometer—Mean, 71.49 degrees; maximum at 1 P. M., Aug. 26, 93 degrees; minimum at 5 A. M., Aug. 27, 61.7 degrees; range, 31.3 degrees. Aug. 26, rain from 2:30 P. M. to midnight; amount of water, .54 inches—total amount of water for week.

Suicides.

HENRY BUTLIFF, a man 35 years of age, residing at the corner of Fulton and Willoughby streets, fell dead on the sidewalk in Prince-street last evening. Drs. SHERARD and GILBERT pronounced it a case of disease of the heart.

The pilot-boat *Jesse Campbell*, owned by Messrs. SCHUMAKER, & SCHOLES, by some unknown means sank yesterday in the East River, at the foot of Gold-street. It was loaded with coke.

Two boys, named PATRICK MURPHY and PATRICK HEANY, were arrested at the instance of the father of the latter, who charges them with having stolen $62 in money from his house, No. 19 Augusta-street, Newark, yesterday afternoon. The boys are held to answer the charge of grand larceny.

Near-Drowning.

Yesterday afternoon at GEORGE W. FARRELL was out fishing near the Hackensack Bridge he fell overboard and was drowned. Coroner WHITE was notified.

WILLIAM O'NEILL, a plasterer and resident of Hudson City, was arrested early yesterday morning on the charge of having outraged the person of JOSEPHINE RIELLEY.

Two cases of alleged medical malpractice occurred yesterday in Hoboken. The first was that of the infant child of Mr. A. BLUMLING, at No. 40 Fifth-street. It appears that the child had been suddenly attacked by diarrhœa, and that Dr. ELDER being called, he prescribed some remedy. Dr. BERENDT followed shortly after and ordered a second dose, after taking which the child died. An inquest will be held by Coroner WHITE to-day. The second case was that of BRIDGET BRADSHAW, a child 4 years of age, residing at No. 10 Grand-street. The father, it appears, went to a drug store and obtained some pills, one of which he gave to the child, who died almost immediately after swallowing it. The box containing the pills was marked opium. An inquest will be held.

Court Calendar for Monday.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, Justice upon at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 11 M.

Nos.	Nos.
2—Reid vs. Blanc.	146—In the matter of the application of Ed. Schell. Trustee, &c.
3—Haight vs. Connolly.	
4—Hall vs. Hall.	
5—Rogers vs. Sheehan.	
140—Hyatt vs. Denman.	149—Elizabeth Bailey vs. Edward D. Bailey.

General Sheridan Goes on a Fishing Excursion.

From the Milwaukee (Wis.) Sentinel, Aug. 27.

General PHIL. SHERIDAN, accompanied by General JOHN FORSYTH, Colonel FARRAR and Mr. SAMUEL JOHNSON, arrived in this city from Chicago in the 5 o'clock train last evening. They were received at the depot by General HAMILTON, United States Marshal, and a number of prominent citizens. After dining at FOX'S, the party, including Marshal HAMILTON, took the westward train for Tomah, whence they set out on a fishing and hunting excursion up the Kickapoo Valley. At Watertown they were joined by Messrs. GILLETTE and JOHN MCCONNELL of Fond du Lac, and Mr. FULLING, of Beaver Dam. The party will spend two or three weeks among the beautiful scenery of the valley.

Notwithstanding the precaution taken to keep the fact of "Little Phil's" coming a secret, quite a number of citizens assembled at the depot to get a glimpse of him. The General reports himself in good health and spirits. He will remain in the State until the opening of the State Fair, at which he has promised to be present.

Heavy Robbery of Money and Jewelry.

From the Rochester Express, Aug. 28.

A room at the Clyde Hotel, occupied by Mme. SANTRAM, of Yankee Robinson's circus, was entered last night, a trunk broken open, and the following money and articles stolen: $2,400 in greenbacks, two diamond rings, valued at $600 and $800, and a gold watch and chain, the property of Mme. SANTRAM. The lady, on going to the circus to perform, locked up her room, leaving inside two poodle dogs. On returning after the performance she found her room unlocked and the trunk broken open and rifled of its money and valuables. The thief, after securing the booty, had put the two dogs in the trunk, shutting down the cover. Chief of Police SHERMAN was notified of the robbery by a telegram early this morning.

AN ARMY OF PRIESTS.—The ecclesiastical authorities of Rome have just published a census for the present year. These statistics show that the regular clergy is composed of 2,999 persons, thus divided: Cardinals, 23; Bishops, 36; priests and clerks, 1,966, and students at the ecclesiastical colleges, 941. The religious communities count 5,218 souls, 2,909 men and 2,566 women. The lay population amounts to 197,198; soldiers in garrison, 10,307; prisoners under sentence, 239; Protestants, 637, and Jews, 2,982, making a total of 220,523, or an increase of 3,154 over the year 1862. The number of families is 45,515, or an average of rather more than five persons to each. Males are more numerous than females, the figures being 115,070 and 101,459 respectively. Longevity is greater among the latter. Of persons who have attained the age of 70 to 80, 2,784 are women and 2,207 are of the men 2,144 only; from 80 to 90, 826 and 481, and between 90 and 100, 65 and 24. The number of Cardinals residing in the Eternal City has remained nearly the same during ten years, never having been below 20 nor above 24; at present it is 23. The same remark does not apply to the Bishops, who have never been so few as in 1864. They counted 40; at this moment there are no more than 36. Priests and regular clerks have also diminished during the last decennial period, the number never being so low. In 1854 it was 1,604; at present it is 1,966. On the other hand, the members of religious communities have augmented; in 1850 the males were 2,200, and the females 2,031; the progression has been constant and the figures now are 2,909 and 2,566. This increase is naturally explained by the confiscation of the Church property in Italy, and the expulsion of the monks and nuns from their monasteries and convents, many of them having sought an asylum in the capital of Christendom.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 26—11 A. M.—Consols open at 92 for both money and account. American Securities—Illinois Five-per-cents, 1862, 83¾; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 83¾; United States Five-twenties, 1865, 83¾; United States Ten-forties (coupon), 79; Illinois Centrals, 94¼.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 26—United States Five-twenty Bonds closed firm at 85 3/4 for the issue of 1862.

HAMBURG, Aug. 26—Rentes closed quiet at 69f. 75c. for 3 per cents. Exchange on London, 72 francs, 15 centimes, and used quiet. Bourse, 72 francs 15 centimes.

ANTWERP, Aug. 26—Cotton closed dull at 88¾ francs for fair Orleans. Rye dull at 20 francs and 20 centimes.

ANTWERP, Aug. 26—Petroleum closed active and firm at 53 francs for Refined in White.

LONDON, Aug. 26—11:15 A. M.—Cotton dull.

LONDON, Aug. 26—11:15 A. M.—Consols for money and account, 92¾. Illinois Centrals, 94¼. American Securities—Illinois Five-per-cents, 1862, 83¾; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 83¾; United States Five-twenties, 1865, 83¾; United States Five-twenties, 1867, 83¾; United States Ten-forties (coupon), 79; Illinois Centrals, 94¼; Illinois Certificates, 94¼. Sundry unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 26—11 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed dull. Middling Uplands, 19½d.; Middling Orleans, 19¾d. Sales of the week, 76,000 bales, of which 4,000 bales were taken for export and speculation.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market is dull. California Wheat, 10s. 6d. ₱ cental.

Corn—Yellow, 30s. ₱ quarter; 41s. ₱ barrel of 280 lbs. for mixed. Flour, 30s. 6d. ₱ barrel.

PRODUCE—Tallow, 47s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Aug. 26—The weather throughout England continues hot and favorable for the gathering in the crops.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 26—United States Bonds firm; Five-twenties of 1862 are quoted at 85¾.

HAMBURG, Aug. 26—Rentes active; Rentes, 69f. 50c.

HAVANA, Aug. 26—SUGAR—The exports for the week from all the ports of the Island were 10,000 boxes; the United States, 7,000 boxes; Great Britain, 2,000 boxes; Spain, 1,000 boxes. The receipts at Havana were 3,000 boxes, and at Matanzas 2,000 boxes. The operations for the week have been limited, owing to the scarcity of boxes. The market closed with a downward tendency, and the market for all classes of Sugars is 6@7c. lower than last week. Nos. 10 to 12, Dutch Standard, 9¾@10c.; Nos. 13 to 15, 10¾@11c.; Nos. 16 to 18, 11¾@12c.; Nos. 19 to 20, Molasses Sugar, 11¾@12c.; Nos. 21 to 23, Molasses Sugar, 12¾@13c.; Nos. 24 to 26, Molasses Sugar, 13¾@14c.; Nos. 27 to 30, Clayed, 14¾@15c.; Nos. 31 to 33, Clayed, 15¾@16c.; Nos. 34 to 36, Clayed, 16¾@17c.; Nos. 37 to 39, Clayed, 17¾@18c.; Nos. 40 to 42, Clayed, 18¾@19c.; Nos. 43 to 46, Clayed, 19¾@20c.; Nos. 47 to 50, Clayed, 20¾@21c.; Nos. 51 to 53, Clayed, 21¾@22c.; Nos. 54 to 56, Clayed, 22¾@23c.; Nos. 57 to 59, Clayed, 23¾@24c.; Nos. 60 to 62, Clayed, 24¾@25c.; Nos. 63 to 65, Clayed, 25¾@26c.; Nos. 66 to 68, Clayed, 26¾@27c.; Nos. 69 to 71, Clayed, 27¾@28c.; Nos. 72 to 74, Clayed, 28¾@29c.; Nos. 75 to 77, Clayed, 29¾@30c.; Nos. 78 to 80, Clayed, 30¾@31c.; Nos. 81 to 83, Clayed, 31¾@32c.; Nos. 84 to 86, Clayed, 32¾@33c.; Nos. 87 to 89, Clayed, 33¾@34c.; Nos. 90 to 92, Clayed, 34¾@35c.; Nos. 93 to 95, Clayed, 35¾@36c.; Nos. 96 to 98, Clayed, 36¾@37c.; Nos. 99 to 101, Clayed, 37¾@38c.; Nos. 102 to 104, Clayed, 38¾@39c.; Nos. 105 to 107, Clayed, 39¾@40c.; Nos. 108 to 110, Clayed, 40¾@41c.; Nos. 111 to 113, Clayed, 41¾@42c.; Nos. 114 to 116, Clayed, 42¾@43c.; Nos. 117 to 119, Clayed, 43¾@44c.; Nos. 120 to 122, Clayed, 44¾@45c.; Nos. 123 to 125, Clayed, 45¾@46c.; Nos. 126 to 128, Clayed, 46¾@47c.; Nos. 129 to 131, Clayed, 47¾@48c.; Nos. 132 to 134, Clayed, 48¾@49c.; Nos. 135 to 137, Clayed, 49¾@50c.; Nos. 138 to 140, Clayed, 50¾@51c.; Nos. 141 to 143, Clayed, 51¾@52c.; Nos. 144 to 146, Clayed, 52¾@53c.; Nos. 147 to 149, Clayed, 53¾@54c.; Nos. 150 to 152, Clayed, 54¾@55c.; Nos. 153 to 155, Clayed, 55¾@56c.; Nos. 156 to 158, Clayed, 56¾@57c.; Nos. 159 to 161, Clayed, 57¾@58c.; Nos. 162 to 164, Clayed, 58¾@59c.; Nos. 165 to 167, Clayed, 59¾@60c.; Nos. 168 to 170, Clayed, 60¾@61c.; Nos. 171 to 173, Clayed, 61¾@62c.; Nos. 174 to 176, Clayed, 62¾@63c.; Nos. 177 to 179, Clayed, 63¾@64c.; Nos. 180 to 182, Clayed, 64¾@65c.; Nos. 183 to 185, Clayed, 65¾@66c.; Nos. 186 to 188, Clayed, 66¾@67c.; Nos. 189 to 191, Clayed, 67¾@68c.; Nos. 192 to 194, Clayed, 68¾@69c.; Nos. 195 to 197, Clayed, 69¾@70c.; Nos. 198 to 200, Clayed, 70¾@71c.; Nos. 201 to 203, Clayed, 71¾@72c.; Nos. 204 to 206, Clayed, 72¾@73c.; Nos. 207 to 209, Clayed, 73¾@74c.; Nos. 210 to 212, Clayed, 74¾@75c.; Nos. 213 to 215, Clayed, 75¾@76c.; Nos. 216 to 218, Clayed, 76¾@77c.; Nos. 219 to 221, Clayed, 77¾@78c.; Nos. 222 to 224, Clayed, 78¾@79c.; Nos. 225 to 227, Clayed, 79¾@80c.; Nos. 228 to 230, Clayed, 80¾@81c.; Nos. 231 to 233, Clayed, 81¾@82c.; Nos. 234 to 236, Clayed, 82¾@83c.; Nos. 237 to 239, Clayed, 83¾@84c.; Nos. 240 to 242, Clayed, 84¾@85c.; Nos. 243 to 245, Clayed, 85¾@86c.; Nos. 246 to 248, Clayed, 86¾@87c.; Nos. 249 to 251, Clayed, 87¾@88c.; Nos. 252 to 254, Clayed, 88¾@89c.; Nos. 255 to 257, Clayed, 89¾@90c.; Nos. 258 to 260, Clayed, 90¾@91c.; Nos. 261 to 263, Clayed, 91¾@92c.; Nos. 264 to 266, Clayed, 92¾@93c.; Nos. 267 to 269, Clayed, 93¾@94c.; Nos. 270 to 272, Clayed, 94¾@95c.; Nos. 273 to 275, Clayed, 95¾@96c.; Nos. 276 to 278, Clayed, 96¾@97c.; Nos. 279 to 281, Clayed, 97¾@98c.; Nos. 282 to 284, Clayed, 98¾@99c.; Nos. 285 to 287, Clayed, 99¾@100c.; Nos. 288 to 290, Clayed, 100¾@101c.; Nos. 291 to 293, Clayed, 101¾@102c.; Nos. 294 to 296, Clayed, 102¾@103c.; Nos. 297 to 299, Clayed, 103¾@104c.; Nos. 300 to 302, Clayed, 104¾@105c.; Nos. 303 to 305, Clayed, 105¾@106c.; Nos. 306 to 308, Clayed, 106¾@107c.; Nos. 309 to 311, Clayed, 107¾@108c.; Nos. 312 to 314, Clayed, 108¾@109c.; Nos. 315 to 317, Clayed, 109¾@110c.; Nos. 318 to 320, Clayed, 110¾@111c.; Nos. 321 to 323, Clayed, 111¾@112c.; Nos. 324 to 326, Clayed, 112¾@113c.; Nos. 327 to 329, Clayed, 113¾@114c.; Nos. 330 to 332, Clayed, 114¾@115c.; Nos. 333 to 335, Clayed, 115¾@116c.; Nos. 336 to 338, Clayed, 116¾@117c.; Nos. 339 to 341, Clayed, 117¾@118c.; Nos. 342 to 344, Clayed, 118¾@119c.; Nos. 345 to 347, Clayed, 119¾@120c.; Nos. 348 to 350, Clayed, 120¾@121c.; Nos. 351 to 353, Clayed, 121¾@122c.; Nos. 354 to 356, Clayed, 122¾@123c.; Nos. 357 to 359, Clayed, 123¾@124c.; Nos. 360 to 362, Clayed, 124¾@125c.; Nos. 363 to 365, Cl